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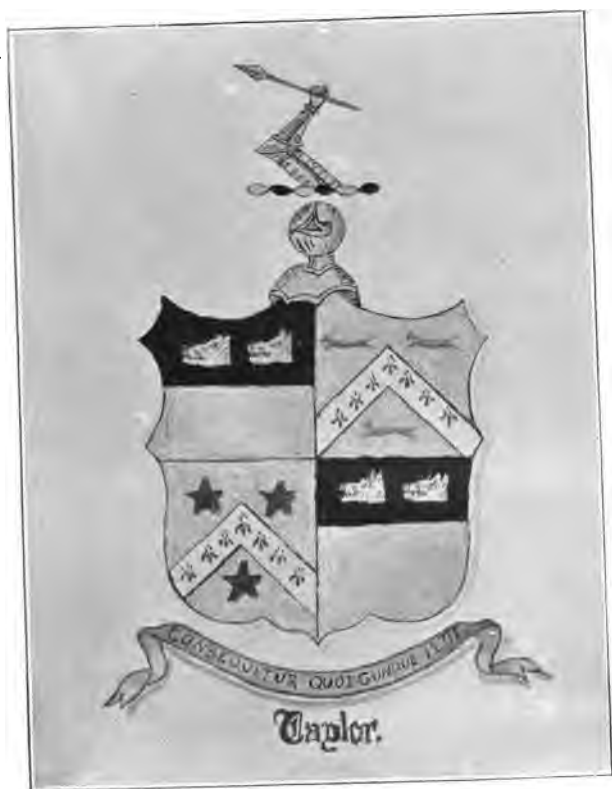
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SOME NOTABLE
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TO MY MOTHER

MARY LOUISE TAYLOR ROBINSON

THROUGH WHOSE VEINS DESCENDS TO MY CHILDREN A
HERITAGE FROM THESE NOTABLE AMERICANS, THIS RECORD
OF HER PEOPLE IS MOST AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED

ANNAH ROBINSON WATSON

[From the author of "*Virginia Genealogies*."]

It gives me hearty pleasure to state that I have personally and carefully examined the following pages, verifying, as far as has been in my power, the genealogical and historical data contained therein. I sincerely commend the work for its general accuracy and interest. As the preface indicates, this is not a genealogy, but a genealogical summary of the ancestry of the author's immediate family, prepared for the purpose of stimulating coming generations to a proper pride of ancestry, and aiding the "noblesse oblige" which should ever be found among those of honest and manly Christian descent. Such ventures are in a peculiar sense a keeping in mind the fifth commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." No effort at exhaustive historical or genealogical research has been intended in these pages, since so much concerning each line of ancestry has been already published. But the grouping together of ancestral lines, ending in one family of children, and printed for private use, is itself a commendable plan, which it is hoped others may follow with success.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

WILKES BARRE, PA., *October 25, 1898.*

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SOME NOTABLE AMERICANS

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PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON.

ELDER WILLIAM BREWSTER.

COLONEL RICHARD LEE.

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GENERAL DAVID HUNTER STROTHER, U. S. A.

GENERAL J. E. B. STUART, C. S. A.

COLONEL WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON, C. S. A.

AUGUSTINE WARNER.

DR. THOMAS WALKER.

COMMODORE MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FAMILY MOTTOES

TAYLOR.

“Consequitur quodeunque petit.”

TAYLOR SEAL.

“Ready and faithful.”

WILLOUGHBY.

“Verité Sans Peur.”

THOMPSON.

“Dum Spiro Spero.”

LEE.

“Ne incautus futuri.”

STROTHER.

“Prius Mori Quam Fallere Fidem.”

LEWIS.

“Omne Solum Forti Patria est.”

MERIWETHER.

“Vi et Consilio.”

THORNTON.

“Deo Spes Mea.”

ROBINSON.

“Solo Deo Salus.”

GOLDSBOROUGH.

“Non Sibi.”

PROEM

It is a notable fact that during the last decade there has been awakened a strong and widespread interest in ancestral history. This has been manifested by the individual in his intensified love for his own people, for their traditions and their achievements. With a wider influence it has throbbled through the veins of the nation as a vivified current of loyalty and patriotism.

The knowledge of a meritorious ancestry should be to every self-respecting individual the source not only of a reasonable pride, but of an impulse to a higher, broader, and more generous life.

In this volume is given a brief record of sixteen families, the members of which have served their country during and since her earliest struggles, a period of almost three hundred years. They have been known as soldiers, statesmen, scientists, lawmakers, jurists, and writers. It is hoped that its pages will, to some extent, be enjoyed by the general student of biographical history. But it is more confidently expected that they will stimulate, in the widely scattered descendants of the various lines represented, a desire to prove themselves worthy of such illustrious ancestors.

As an assistance in the preparation of the work, Dr. Edmund Jennings Lee, author of "Lee of Virginia," and Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, author of "Virginia Genealogies," generously granted permission for the use

of material contained in their valued books. Dr. Andrew Glassell Grinnan, of Orange County, Virginia, who is devoting much time to researches into the ancient records of that State, has contributed facts and data to each line of descent followed. Judge Philip Strother, of Virginia, has essentially aided in the record of his honored family. Mr. James Milton Bourne, of Louisville, Kentucky, and Mr. John S. Logan, of St. Josephs, Missouri, have kindly loaned manuscripts in their possession, and given all the assistance in their power. J. B. Lippincott & Company graciously consented to the use of matter prepared for them by the author, and contained in an article, "Zachary Taylor, his Home and Family," which was published by them some years since. In addition to assistance from these sources, information contained in old family papers and letters, as yet not given to the public, has been used, and the book, as published, contains facts not to be found in any other one volume. Among the books consulted, and to the authors of which most sincere thanks are herewith returned, will be found, "Lee of Virginia," Dr. Edmund Jennings Lee; "Virginia Genealogies," Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden; "Journal of Dr. Thomas Walker," William Cabel Rives; "Old Homes and Families of King William," Peyton Neale Clarke; "Virginia Vetusta," Rev. Edward D. Neill; "The Page Family," Dr. R. C. M. Page; "Historic Families of Kentucky," Thomas Marshall Green; "Cabells and Their Kin," Alexander Brown; "The Meriwethers," Dr. Minor Meriwether; the various historical magazines; "Saint Mark's Parish," Slaughter.

ANNAH ROBINSON WATSON.

SOME NOTABLE FAMILIES OF AMERICA

TAYLOR

AMONG the English gentry who came to America about 1635 were the Taylors from Carlisle, England. They are said to have descended from the Earls of Hare, and one of the first homes established by them in Virginia was called "Hare Forest." It was situated about four miles northeast of Orange County Court House.

The home at which James Taylor, the first of the family in this country, lived and died, was in New Kent County. He was a large landowner and a prominent man in all affairs affecting the wellbeing of the colonies.

The wife of this James Taylor¹ was Frances, surname unknown. To them were born three children—James Taylor,² through whose line the family will be traced in these pages, and two others, whose names will be found in the Record following this sketch. In the Record will also be found the names of the children born to James Taylor¹ and his second wife, Mary Gregory. To avoid repetitions, dates will, as far as possible, be confined to the Record.

James Taylor,² son of James Taylor¹ and his first wife, Frances,* married Martha Thompson. She was a daughter of William Thompson, an officer in the English army, and a granddaughter of Sir Roger Thompson, of England.

James Taylor² was one of the first surveyors of Virginia, and ran out the lines between Hanover, Spottsylvania, and Orange Counties. In early days the task of surveying and dividing off lands seems to have been undertaken by the men whose education and intelligence best fitted them for it. Later the office of Surveyor-General of Virginia was in the gift of William and Mary College.

In Orange County, James Taylor² located ten thousand acres of land,† and here he lived with his wife and children until his death in 1729. He was justice of the peace from 1702–1714 for King and Queen County.‡ In August, 1736, the Virginia burgesses ordered the counties of Spottsylvania, Hanover, and Orange to pay sixteen thousand pounds of tobacco to Martha Thompson Taylor, widow of James Taylor,² for his services in running the dividing line between the said counties.§

Nine children were born to James Taylor² and Martha Thompson, his wife. Two of these were grandparents of Presidents of the United States. Frances, who married Ambrose Madison, and Zachary, who married Eliza-

* Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," pp. 669–684; Slaughter's "St. Mark's Parish," pp. 172, 173.

† 1 Meade, ii. 290.

‡ "Virginia Historical Magazine," vol. i. 367.

§ Henning, iv. 514.



SEAL OF JAMES TAYLOR.¹

beth Lee. Another son, George, who married, first, Rachel Gibson, second, Sarah Taliaferro, gave ten sons to the Colonial army. These sons were Charles, Francis, Reuben, William, James, Jonathan, Edmund, Richard, John, and Benjamin.

The line of descent from James Taylor² and his wife, Martha Thompson, will be followed through their son Zachary. He was vestryman of St. Thomas's parish, Orange County, Virginia, in 1744. His home, "Hare Forest," is still in the possession of a branch of the family, but the old residence was burned many years ago. He held the office of surveyor-general, which was later conferred upon George Washington, and later still upon Jefferson.

Zachary Taylor³ married Elizabeth Lee, daughter of Hancock Lee,² of Ditchley, granddaughter of Richard Lee,¹ ancestor of the Lee family in America.

To Zachary Taylor³ and his wife, Elizabeth Lee, were born four children—Zachary, Hancock, Richard,⁴ and Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Lee Taylor, wife of Zachary and mother of these four children, died when quite young, but she was a woman of rare culture and firm moral purpose, and left a lasting impress upon her children. She doubtless inherited from her great-grandfather, William Brewster, who was a Christian, a scholar, a gentleman, and cultured man of affairs, somewhat of the tone and individuality of her character, while from the Lees she inherited noble traits which in their fullest development, in the character of her kinsman, Robert E. Lee, have received a world-wide recognition.

After the death of Elizabeth Lee, her husband, Zachary

Taylor,³ married Mrs. Esther Blackburn, widow of Anthony Blackburn.

Of the children of Zachary Taylor³ and his wife, Elizabeth Lee, Zachary is said to have been a member of Washington's command, and later, lieutenant in the Virginia militia. He married his cousin, Alice Chew.

Elizabeth, daughter of Zachary Taylor³ and his wife, Elizabeth Lee, married Thomas Bell and moved to Kentucky. Richard⁴ and Hancock, sons of Zachary Taylor³ and his wife, Elizabeth Lee, soon after their father's second marriage left home for a journey to the half-explored regions of Kentucky. They went across the country to Pittsburg, thence down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in a canoe to New Orleans. From this point they took shipping to Charleston, South Carolina.

Later, Hancock made a second journey into the wilderness, accompanying a surveying party sent by General William Preston from Fincastle County, Virginia, of which Kentucky was then a part.* In the latter part of July, 1774, the Indians attacked a small division of this party, and Hancock Taylor was wounded. An effort was made to extract the bullet with a knife. This failed, and the wound rendering him helpless, he was carried for a day or two upon the backs of his comrades. When they reached a point two miles south of Richmond, Kentucky, he died, and there was buried, near a small outlet of Silver Creek which was named for him "Taylor's Fork." His will was the first legal document executed in Kentucky, and is preserved by the Mason County Historical Society.

* See Collin's "Kentucky," 2d edition, i. 526-764.

Miss Martha Thompson Taylor
wife of Col. Louis Taylor



His grave, which is the oldest known in the State, is in charge of the committee entrusted with the preservation of historic spots. It was at one time covered for protection, by a mound of rocks taken from the stream near by, and was marked by a large rough stone, upon which was carved this quatrain. The lines were composed and carved by the late Alexander Cornelison, when a mere boy:

“ By savage foes the warrior hunter fell
Who sleeps in death within this narrow cell.
The crystal stream so softly purling by
Now bears his name, a name that cannot die.”

Richard Taylor,⁴ brother of this Hancock, and third son of Zachary Taylor³ and his wife, Elizabeth Lee, was born in Orange County, Virginia, April 3, 1741. He was a man of finely balanced character, high toned and affectionate, remarkable even when a boy for his daring and adventurous spirit, intellectual to an unusual degree, and possessed of a loyalty of soul which made him an unswerving friend and devoted son. To the close of his long and eventful career he spoke often and in terms of the deepest reverence and tenderness of the young mother called so early from her post of guide and instructor.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, Richard Taylor⁴ was commissioned as first lieutenant in the first company organized in his section of Virginia. He was made captain September 6, 1775; major of the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, February 4, 1778; transferred to the Ninth Regiment, September 14, 1778, and became lieutenant-colonel of the Second Virginia Regiment,

December 7, 1779. This rank he held to the close of the war. He retired February 12, 1781.*

In 1779, August 20th, Colonel Richard Taylor⁴ married Sarah Dabney Strother, daughter of William Strother and his wife, Sarah Bailey Pannill.[†]

When the war was over he journeyed with his wife, children, servants, and household effects westward to Kentucky. Winding in and out of the wild mountains, across the trackless forests, where only trees blazed by hardy pioneers marked the way, the goodly company travelled. The year 1785 found them settled on a large estate near the present city of Louisville, Kentucky.

Later, when the family circle was complete, the children of the house numbered nine. Hancock,⁵ Zachary, Joseph, Elizabeth Lee, Sarah, Emily, George, William, and Strother.

These children were cradled, as it were, in war. The crack of the rifle, the wild whoop of the Indian, the cry of fierce beasts furnished the music to which their young ears were attuned. It is not strange that with their inherited traits and this environment the boys became soldiers and the girls vigorous, well-poised, intelligent women. In the veins of these children flowed the blood of heroes and of scholars: of the Lees, with their record of knightly service to king and country; of the Strothers, with the reflected influence of their wild, Viking conflicts and adventures; of William Brewster, with his battles and sacrifices for conscience' sake, and of the Willoughbys, with their long list of honorable deeds.

* Hitman's "Historical Register," 394; Hayden, 675.

† See Strother Record.



Col James Taylor of Va

Colonel Richard Taylor⁴ himself was a man of unusual culture as well as of wealth and social distinction. He was intimately acquainted with the classics, knew "by heart" long passages from the early English poets, and personally taught his children the rudiments of Latin and Greek and higher mathematics. He repeated to them in the walks they were wont to take together long selections from ancient writers, and stimulated in them a love for the truly good and beautiful. His own attention to their intellectual development was supplemented by that of Elisha Ayers, of Connecticut, who was brought to Kentucky to take charge of a school for the children of the circle of Virginians of which the Taylors were the centre.

Colonel Richard Taylor⁴ represented Jefferson County in the conventions of May, 1785 * and 1788,† was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1792‡ and 1799,§ and was a member of the legislatures of both Virginia and Kentucky, as well as member for four successive terms of the Electoral College—1813, 1817, 1821, 1825.|| In 1814 he was appointed naval officer at the Falls of the Ohio, in place of John Campbell.

Of the children of Colonel Richard Taylor⁴ and his wife, Sarah Dabney Strother, George and Strother died young. William became a surgeon in the army. Joseph took part in the Indian warfare of his time, and served his country in many honorable positions. When about twenty-seven years of age he was made third lieutenant in the United States army, and before his death, which occurred June 9, 1864, he had attained, by constant pro-

* Collin's "Kentucky," i., 354.

† *Ibid.*, i., 354.

‡ *Ibid.*, i., 355. § *Ibid.*, i., 356.

|| *Ibid.*; Hayden, 675.

motion, the rank of brigadier-general as Commissary General of Subsistence. His marriage, also those of his sisters, will be found in the record of family descent following this brief sketch of family history.

Zachary Taylor,⁵ twelfth President of the United States, and second son of Colonel Richard Taylor⁴ and his wife, Sarah Dabney Strother, was trained, even while a boy, in the wild warfare of the border, and became skilled in the tactics which keen observation, accurate perceptions, and a wily foe superinduce.

He married Margaret Makall Smith, of St. Leonard's Creek, Calvert County, Maryland. Her ancestor, Richard Smith, was appointed attorney-general of that province by Oliver Cromwell, in 1657.* He was appointed burgess April 16, 1661,† and again in 1662.‡

The children of Zachary Taylor⁵ and Margaret Makall Smith were four. Ann, the eldest, married Dr. Robert Wood, a surgeon in the United States army. Their children were Nina (who married, first, Mr. Boyce; second, the Prussian consul, Baron Guido von Grabow), Sarah, and Robert.

Elizabeth, the second daughter of Zachary Taylor⁵ and his wife, Margaret Makall Smith, will long be remembered as one of the most brilliant and fascinating of the notable women who have graced the White House. As "Betty Bliss," she was both loved and admired, and her grace, ready wit, and varied accomplishments fitted her well for the high position to which she was called. She married, first, in 1848, Colonel William Wallace Smith Bliss, of the United States army. He

* "Maryland Archives," iii. 3541. † *Ibid.*, 1396. ‡ *Ibid.*, 426-441.

was the son of Captain John Bliss, U. S. A., and his wife, Olive Hall Simonds, and was descended from Thomas Bliss, of Hartford, Connecticut, 1635. Colonel Bliss was a gallant soldier in the Mexican War, and was promoted for meritorious action at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Buena Vista. He was adjutant and military secretary of General Zachary Taylor during this war, and died some years after its close.* (August 4, 1853.)

Elizabeth Taylor Bliss married some years later Philip Dandridge, of Winchester, Virginia.

Sarah Knox, the third daughter of Zachary Taylor⁵ and his wife, Margaret Makall Smith, married Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, U. S. A., afterwards President of the Confederate States. Much has been said of this marriage, and many statements utterly untrue have been circulated regarding it. Knox Taylor was accomplished and beautiful, with both inherited and cultivated mental gifts. The children of Zachary Taylor were all sent to the best schools in the East, and she knew nothing of the hardships and privations of frontier life. For this reason the suit of the young lieutenant was not favored, General Taylor feeling that his daughter would probably not be surrounded by the luxuries to which she had been accustomed.

In 1835 she was visiting the various country places of her family near Louisville, Kentucky, and her father wrote Mrs. Gibson Taylor, his sister, that if Knox still wished to marry Lieutenant Davis he would not longer withhold his consent. Some time elapsed before the

* Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," 684. Bliss Family Genealogy (1880), p. 167.

matter was decided, then a day was appointed for the marriage.

When the members of the family and guests began to assemble, Lieutenant Davis himself arrived, in considerable perplexity. The clerk of the court had declined to issue the marriage license, upon the plea that the bride-elect was under age. Hancock Taylor, her uncle, immediately returned to the city with Lieutenant Davis and procured the license; on their return the ceremony was performed by Mr. Ashe, an Episcopal minister. Dr. and Mrs. Wood were the nearest relatives of the bride present. Nicholas Lewis Taylor, son of Hancock, and Sally, daughter of Mrs. Gibson Taylor, at whose home the bride was then sojourning, were the only attendants. It was an afternoon wedding, and the bride wore a travelling gown and bonnet. A short time after the service she left with her husband for his plantation near Vicksburg, and here the young bride in less than a year passed away.

After the marriage of his daughter, General Taylor did not meet Lieutenant Davis until both were soldiers on the battle-fields of Mexico. Here they met as friends and comrades, and the most cordial relations existed between them up to the time of President Taylor's death, and afterwards, between the Taylor family and Mr. Davis, and the gracious lady who became his second wife.

Richard, the fourth child and only son of Zachary Taylor⁵ and his wife, Margaret Makall Smith, was educated at Edinburg, Scotland, and at Yale College, where he graduated in 1845. He went from college to his father's camp in Mexico, and served at Palo Alto and

Resaca de la Palma. When the Civil War began he enlisted at once in the Confederate army, and was a gallant soldier throughout the four years' struggle.

After the war, in which he attained the rank of lieutenant-general, he spent some time abroad, where he was received in the highest official and social circles with marked consideration. Later he made his home in New Orleans, and in time of peace, as of war, devoted himself loyally to the interests of his section. He was a man of distinguished literary ability, and wrote one of the most vigorous and striking books yet published upon the epoch of the Civil War. "Destruction and Reconstruction" will long hold a place among the histories of the period to which it relates. He died in New York, 1879, while correcting its proof-sheets.

"Old Rough and Ready," Zachary Taylor^s was called in the early days when Indian warfare meant conflict in primeval forests of the Western frontier, through swamps and underbrush, with the fleetest and most treacherous of foes, and battle with the pestilent climate in the marshes and under the tropic sun of Florida. But this sobriquet has been to a certain extent misleading. The emergencies presenting themselves during the most trying experiences found him ever "*ready*" for their demands. A slow fever of five weeks' duration did not keep him from the saddle a single day. With the heaviest odds in favor of the adversary, he was always ready for the fray, and, despite the odds, always held the field victorious.

But "*rough*" he was not. He was utterly indifferent to pomp and ceremony, to gaudy regalia or showy uniform. "He was quiet in expression, strong in action,

firm in purpose;" unostentatious and modest in manner, dress, and personal belongings; of the most incorruptible integrity and the most persistent loyalty to duty. He constantly evinced great quickness of perception and fertility of resource, remarkable wisdom and foresight in laying plans, unflagging energy and promptness in executing them.

He was a man of high ideals, and with unflinching rectitude he lived up to them. It was one of his sayings that "the man who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them." When he had once, after due deliberation, "adopted a resolution or formed a friendship, no earthly power could make him abate the one or desert the other." One who knew him well remarked that "he was as incapable of surrendering a conviction as an army." General Humphrey Marshall, who served under him, declared, "The more closely his life is examined, the greater beauties it discloses." General Grant wrote, "It was my good fortune to serve under General Taylor, and very near him for a year before hostilities in the war with Mexico began, and during the first year of that war. There was no man living whom I admired and respected more highly."

Even his enemies, save in the heat of the fight, did not find him "*rough*." Their wounded, their dying and dead, were treated with the same tenderness, the same respect, as the troops he loved so well. His heart was full of sensibility, and he constantly manifested the keenest sympathy for those who were unfortunate or suffering.

The student of human nature is frequently impressed with the fact that in each family there is one who com-

bines within himself the most decided traits and characteristics of his race. Be they good or bad, in him they are preëminent. So it was with Zachary Taylor ; he summed up in his own strongly-marked individuality the characteristics of his people.

Many good-natured jests, but quite groundless, have been circulated during the last few years in regard to his education. As has already been stated, in early youth his studies were directed by Elisha Ayers, of Connecticut; later than this, and whenever it was possible, he was a careful and persistent reader, and one who assimilated and profited by the wisdom of the best authors. His public speeches and despatches bear favorable comparison with similar documents of his day, and in their sentiments of patriotism are excelled by none. He urged the government to pursue such policy as would avoid the creation of "geographical parties," and insisted upon the most intense and unswerving loyalty to the Union.

In politics he was decided, but never aggressive. He said, "I am a Whig, and shall ever be devoted in individual opinion to that party." He was an American, and his views were not circumscribed by State or sectional boundaries.

He was ever actuated by the purest Christian principles. His family were Episcopalians, and when in Washington attended old St. John's Church.

His home letters, many of which are still preserved among his descendants, not only express the tenderest affection and solicitude for his family, but furnish the most vivid pictures of the border warfare in which he was engaged.

From Fort Brooks, Tampa Bay, Florida, in August, 1838, he thus writes to his brother Hancock:

“I have returned to this place after an absence of six weeks. Most of this time I was daily on horseback, which, in the tropical sun, and with the worst of water imaginable for drinking, made the fatigues and privations of no ordinary character. The Indians are now broken up in small parties and scattered over this immense country, secreting themselves in their almost impenetrable swamps and hammocks, from which they sally, murdering the first unsuspecting traveller or defenceless family they fall upon. Had they towns, or even habitations, to defend, or could we force them to join battle with us, the war would be brought to a close in a very short time. Unfortunately for us, the enemy have determined to use their legs instead of their arms, leaving the climate to battle for them. This has proved much more fatal to us, and is more to be dreaded than their rifles or scalping-knives. If nature has made them fleet of foot than the white man, and given them a country where they leave no tracks when they fly, it is our misfortune, and not our fault.

“The war may yet continue for many years, unless the government should employ blood-hounds to aid the troops to ferret them out. Their hammocks are sunken or overflowed lands scattered at short intervals over the whole country, which is covered with bushes and vines of various kinds so thick that you cannot see five steps ahead, and interspersed with lakes and impassable swamps.

“I last April received, unsolicited, the appointment of brigadier-general, at the same time being assigned to

the command in Florida. I had made up my mind to leave the country last spring, or as soon as the campaign was brought to a close, and, if any objections were made to my doing so, to have retired to civil life. I wish I may not have cause to regret changing that determination, but I was unexpectedly placed in such a situation that I could not well have acted otherwise. I can assure you that my days, or dreams, of ambition, if they ever existed, are passed; both age and inclination admonish me to sigh for ease, quiet, and retirement on a snug little farm of a hundred or two acres in a healthy climate. Take the greater portion of this territory that I have been over, and it is certainly the most miserable country I have ever seen. Even should we succeed in driving out the Indians, it would not be settled in all probability by the whites for several centuries."

The suggestion regarding blood-hounds was made by him to the War Department, and caused some criticism. In this connection he wrote the adjutant-general of the army:

"I wish it distinctly understood that my object in employing dogs is to ascertain where the Indians can be found, not to injure them."

There are many strong points of resemblance between General Taylor and his second cousin once removed, Robert E. Lee. Each was modest and unassuming, yet possessed of indomitable will. Each was marked by unswerving devotion to duty and notable for consideration and courtesy toward his inferiors, and each was a military leader with no superior in the annals of American history.

On the night of February 23, 1847, when the battle of Buena Vista had been fought, and it was supposed that hostilities would be resumed in the morning, a council of officers was held, and all advised General Taylor to fall back to a more advantageous position. "No," he replied; "my wounded lie behind me. I will not pass them alive."

It was Taylor's strong personality, his ability to inspire his men with his own spirit, to lift them above the paralyzing influences of their surroundings, that made possible the victory of six thousand over ten thousand protected in a fortified city—of four thousand five hundred mixed troops over twenty-two thousand trained, picked, and splendidly-equipped soldiers fighting on their own soil.

Some one has said that "Zachary Taylor was probably the only President to whom the office was an uncoveted and unsought boon." This high honor was conferred in 1848, and was accepted by him as simply another trust for which in the last day he would be called to account.

The portals of the Executive Mansion opened for its new occupant, and only sixteen months had passed when the last great enemy challenged the old warrior. This, too, found him ready. In the presence of death there was no quailing in the eye, no shrinking in the fearless heart, of the intrepid old chief. With his characteristic simplicity and dignity he said, calmly, "I have endeavored to do my duty. I am not afraid to die. My only regret is for the friends I leave behind." And so he died, a gleam of glory resting upon the furrowed brow, the silvered hair.

The man of nineteenth-century culture has, it may be, "larger insight into the loom of physical forces, but in most instances he has much feebler spiritual vision." So has said a latter-day philosopher. It is rare indeed to find in him when death, the test-hour, comes, a sublimity of character superior to that manifested by an earlier generation.

To his brother Hancock the old home had passed, and to the quiet city of the dead, crowning the hill near by, the old soldier was carried.

Many of his race had preceded him. The paths were overgrown with close-clinging myrtle vines, and blue-grass, soft and velvety, covered the mounds. An unostentatious sarcophagus of gray stone was erected, containing a spacious room, where a marble bust of the dead chieftain was placed near the casket. Heavy stone walls surrounded the enclosure, and great iron gates barred the entrance; these were locked, save when another of the line came to his last resting-place.

In 1883 Congress erected a beautiful monument of gray granite thirty-four feet in height. Upon this rests the capital, surmounted by a colossal statue of Italian marble representing the old veteran standing "at rest."

Martin Farquhar Tupper's lines attest the appreciation of the mother-country for her American son:

"I am prepared to die, for I have tried
To do my duty!"—Was it Nelson's twin
Who spoke so like a hero when he died?
A Christian hero, with forgiven sin?—
Yes! it is one, Columbia's honest pride
(And Mother England's joy—we claim him too),
Who now is gone far other spoils to win

Than late of Palo Alto—higher meed,
Trophies of nobler fame, and praise more true
Than those a grateful country well decreed
To her best son ; her best and bravest son,
Rough for the fight, but Ready heart and hand
To make it up again with victory won,
In war—and peace—the glory of his land !

On the 13th of July, 1755, in the battle near Fort Duquesne, Pennsylvania, General Braddock was mortally wounded. He wore at the time a military sash of red silk, woven of sufficient size and strength to be used as a hammock should emergency require. It was so used on this occasion. Many years later it was given to General E. P. Gaines, of New Orleans, with the request that he should give it to the general who should become most distinguished in the Mexican War then in progress. It was presented to General Zachary Taylor,⁵ and is said to be now in the possession of his only surviving child, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor Bliss Dandridge.

The Duke of Wellington pronounced Zachary Taylor⁵ the greatest of modern generals, because, when confronted at Buena Vista by overwhelming numbers, and his council of war advised strongly against a battle, he refused their advice, saying, with his characteristic brevity, "Gentlemen, I adjourn the council until to-morrow, *after the battle.*" *

A cousin of President Zachary Taylor,⁵ General James Taylor,⁴ is said to have been during the War of 1812 and for many years previous, the most influential man in his section of Kentucky. He was born in Virginia,

* Sheil's "Irish Bar," note by McKenzie, vol. ii., p. 309.

was the son of James Taylor³ and his wife, Alice Thornton, and grandson of James Taylor² and his wife, Martha Thompson. He emigrated to Kentucky about 1791, and died there in 1848, leaving an estate valued at four million dollars.

Thomas S. Jesup, major-general and quartermaster-general during the War of 1812, is quoted as saying of him, in connection with the movements on the frontier: *

"I had frequent opportunities of witnessing the exertions of General James Taylor⁴ in the cause of his country, and I have no hesitation in expressing my belief, that to his efforts, more than to those of any other individual, with the exception, perhaps, of General Harrison, Governor Shelby, and Governor Meigs, are we indebted for the protection of the frontier after the fall of Detroit. . . . I was compelled to send my pay accounts to General Taylor, more than a thousand miles. He promptly paid them, as the records of the Treasury will show. . . . Whether from want of means on the part of the government or neglect in applying them, individuals were compelled to assume heavy responsibilities to prevent the public service from suffering. Among those individuals General James Taylor is entitled to the first place."

The son of this General James Taylor⁴ was James Taylor,⁵ who was the founder of Newport, Kentucky. He died on the day of President Zachary Taylor's⁵ election. The judges of his district went to his room to receive his vote. He was dangerously ill, but it was not

* "American Historical Register," September, 1894.

thought the end was so near. His vote was cast for his kinsman, Zachary Taylor,⁵ with the words, "I have given the last shot for my country." *

Among the descendants of this branch of the family are Mrs. Doremus, of New York City, and Mrs. James O'Fallon, of St. Louis.

Hancock Taylor,⁵ son of Colonel Richard Taylor⁴ and his wife, Sarah Dabney Strother, and brother of President Zachary Taylor, was born January 29, 1781.

He served in the Indian wars with distinction, and was a man of wealth and influence in his community. His first wife was Sophia Elizabeth Hoard. After a few years she died, leaving one child, William Dabney Strother Taylor. In 1814 Hancock Taylor⁵ married his second wife, Annah Hornsby Lewis, daughter of Nicholas Meriwether Lewis and his wife, Mildred Hornsby.

Annah Hornsby Lewis was born February 2, 1796; died August 10, 1882. The births, marriages, and deaths of the children of Hancock Taylor⁵ and his wife, Annah Hornsby Lewis, will be found in the family record at the close of this sketch.

Hancock Taylor⁵ inherited from his father, Colonel Richard Taylor,⁴ the homestead, "Springfields," near Louisville, Kentucky, and acquired by his marriage with Annah Hornsby Lewis a considerable fortune. He left to his large family of children a number of valuable estates. Of these children only two are now living: Robert Hornsby Taylor, who has for some years resided in Florida, and Mary Louise Taylor,⁶ who married

* Hayden, 682.



Robinson.

Archibald Magill Robinson, and lives in Louisville, Kentucky.

Archibald Magill Robinson is the son of the late Robert Lyles Robinson and his wife, Katharine Worthington Goldsborough, of Virginia. The Robinsons came from County Armagh, Ireland, but are said to have lived in that country only a short time, and to have come originally from England. The first of the family to come to America was Alexander Robinson, born 1751; died, August 9, 1845. About 1780 he settled in Baltimore, Maryland. The Robinson arms, as represented in these pages, are preserved upon an old wooden shield, which has been for a number of years in the possession of Hon. Alexander Robinson Pendleton, of Winchester, Virginia. They are identical with those belonging to the family of Christopher and Anthony Robinson, of Middlesex County. This family came to America many years prior to the Revolution, but it is probable that the Baltimore and Middlesex families have a common ancestor in the mother country.

The Goldsboroughs are one of the oldest families in England, having held as Saxon nobles their estate Goldesborough Chase, near Knaresborough, Yorkshire, before the Norman Conquest. There is in the British Museum a volume which devotes a number of pages to the church and village of Goldesborough; there is also in existence a grant of several "cates" of land, by William the Conqueror, to the head of the family. The arms borne by this ancient family are still preserved by its descendants, copies of them being in the possession of the children of Archibald Magill Robinson and his wife, Mary Louise Taylor.

They are described in the Harleian Manuscripts (so called from the name of their collector, Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford). These manuscripts were purchased by the British Government in 1753, and are classed among the most valuable possessions of the British Museum. In Plut. LVI., the Goldsborough arms are given as "Cross fleury argent on a field azure. Crest, a pelican with wings endorsed, vulturing its breast;" motto, "Non Sibi." Another crest was used by Bishop Godfrey Goldsborough, who lived about 1675, which was "a peacock in its pride," with the motto, "God prosper and give success." Probably the most noted member of this family was Sir Richard Goldsborough, Chief Justice of England.

Katharine Worthington Goldsborough Robinson, the mother of Archibald Magill Robinson, who was born June 10, 1794, died December 10, 1828, was daughter of Dr. Richard and Achsah Worthington Goldsborough, of Dorchester County, Maryland, and granddaughter of Hon. Robert Goldsborough, barrister, who was an active patriot during the Revolutionary War. He was elected by the Maryland Conventions to the Continental Congress, June 22 and December 8, 1774, and April 24, 1775.* Member of the Maryland Committee of Safety, July, 1775,† member of the Maryland Convention to prepare the new Constitution of 1776.‡

Robert Goldsborough married, in England, March 27, 1755, Sarah, daughter of Richard Yerbury, of Bassinghall Street, London. She died December 20, 1788, in

* Force's "Archives," 4th Sec., vol. i. 430, 1033; ii. 175.

† *Ibid.*, ii. 102.

‡ McSherry, 399.



GOLDSBOROUGH.



Cambridge, Maryland. He (Robert Goldsborough) was son of Charles Goldsborough and his wife, Elizabeth Ennalls, and grandson of Nicholas Goldsborough, 1640-1670, born in Malcolm Regis, County of Dorset, England, and married, in 1650, to Margaret Howes, only daughter of Abraham Howes, son of William Howes, of Newbury, County of Berkshire, England.*

"Springfields," the home to which reference has already been made, was established by Colonel Richard Taylor,⁴ was occupied by his immediate family, then by his son Hancock, his children, and grandchildren. It was, during the early days of Kentucky, and until sold to strangers, about 1869, the centre of a most gracious and graceful hospitality.

The substantial brick structure, with its wide halls and spacious rooms, its generous supply of slaves, of horses and carriages, seemed ever ready and fully equipped for the large parties of guests which constantly thronged its portals. In front of the house was a lawn rich in its wealth of blue grass and tall, slender locust-trees, which in time of bloom flooded all the place with insistent fragrance. Here the children danced to violin, guitar, and banjo in the hands of dusky musicians who came from the "quarters," and played "Money-musk," "The Arkansas Traveller," "Nelly Bly," and kindred melodies; and here, in late summer afternoons, assembled for gay talk and companionship the happy young men and maidens of prominent county families.

In those days the entertaining of house-parties was

* Hanson's "Old Kent, Md.," 276-282.

the normal condition of the homes of wealthy Kentucky families, and no more charming hosts or hostesses could have been found anywhere than at "Springfields." The western wing of the house stretched toward the quaint old garden. Here were pinks and peonies, columbines and forget-me-nots, the iris and calycanthus, with tansy and sweet thyme. Here were the four-o'clocks, the sensitive plant, the tall hollyhocks and snowballs, with the pale pink and blue phlox. There were Johnny-jump-ups, too, and roses enough to have furnished a *fête* at one picking, and lilies, the tall, fair aristocrats of the garden, in their spotless robes and with their pure shy hearts hidden deep down where the fragrance nestled. This was the dear old garden; it disappeared in a tangle of raspberry bushes, and these gave way to the far-reaching orchard with its spring, summer, and autumn riches. Its fragrance seems a thing not meant to die. It has a haunting power all its own, which rises along life's way as though spirited back from some mystic and unseen censer.

The western wing of the old homestead has now been torn away, and in deference to the new county road, which very perversely runs in the rear of the house, its front has been changed, but in the main the building is much as it was fifty years ago. The Blue Room, the Yellow Room, and those with the walnut wainscoting have perhaps lost their distinctive sobriquets, but otherwise are not materially altered.

The hillside still slopes from the building to the ice-cold stream which runs from the spring encased in stone. Here was a rock-hewn basin through which the water constantly hurried, and here all day long came the pic-

turesque little maid-servants with buckets gracefully balanced upon their heads, carrying a constant supply of fresh water to the house.

On the farther hill, beyond the stream, is still the family burying-ground. A heavy stone wall, overgrown with clinging vines, surrounds the hallowed spot. Within, the space is almost filled with silent tenants, and under the low-reaching boughs lie many who in life were lovers, and who in death are not divided. There lie soldiers who fought in the Revolution, there lies a President of the United States, there lie soldiers who gave up their all for the "Lost Cause," and there, are mothers and wives who lived heroic home lives in the old-time seclusion which was considered most seemly by the Southern gentlewoman. There they all rest in the retirement of this last earthly home. It is rare now that the stillness is disturbed by voice or footstep; only the birds keep the sleepers company, build their nests above them, and carol through all the summer days a ceaseless threnode.

TAYLOR RECORD

James Taylor, called "James the First," was born in 1615, and came from Carlisle, England, to Caroline County, Virginia, about 1635. He married, first, **Frances**, surname unknown; she died, September 22, 1680. In 1682 he married Mary Gregory, and died in 1698. In 1640 he received head rights in Virginia for ten persons. The will of John Gregory, Essex County, Virginia, 1677, names his sister Mary, wife of **James Taylor**.*

Second Generation

To **James Taylor**¹ and his first wife, **Frances**, were born three children:

1. Jane Taylor, born December 29, 1668.
2. **James Taylor**,² born 1673; died January 23, 1729. He married, in 1699, **Martha Thompson**, daughter of **William Thompson**, and granddaughter of **Sir Roger Thompson**, of England. She died in 1762, aged eighty-three.
3. Sarah Taylor, born June 30, 1676, married — Powell.

To **James Taylor**¹ and his second wife, Mary Gregory (sister of Richard and John Gregory), were born six

* Hayden.

children: (1) John and (2) Ann (*twins*). John died young. Ann married — Eastman. (3) Mary, born June 2, 1688; married, first, Henry Pendleton; second, Edmund Watkins. (4) Edmund, born July 5, 1690. (5) Elizabeth, born June 10, 1694. (6) John, born October 18, 1696; married Catharine Pendleton. A fuller record of the children of James Taylor¹ by his second marriage will be found in more voluminous works*—the present follows only the descendants of James Taylor,² a son of the first marriage.

Third Generation

James Taylor,² son of **James Taylor**¹ and his wife, **Frances** —, married Martha Thompson, who was born in 1679. To them were born nine children. **James Taylor**² was justice of the peace, 1702–1714.

These children were:

1. Frances Taylor, born August 30, 1700; died November 25, 1761. She married, August 24, 1741, Ambrose Madison. They were grandparents of President Madison.†

2. Martha Taylor, born January 27, 1702; married Thomas Chew, son of Larkin Chew, of Spottsylvania County, Virginia. Larkin Chew was justice, 1722; burgess, 1722–1726; ‡ high sheriff, 1727–1728.

3. James Taylor,³ born March 20, 1703; died March 1, 1784. He married, first, Mrs. Alice Thornton Catlett; second, Mrs. Elizabeth McGrath Lewis. To James Taylor³ and his first wife, Alice Thornton, daughter of Col-

* Hayden, 671.

† "Virginia Historical Register," vol. iv. 66–73.

‡ Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," 255.

onel Francis Thornton, of Caroline County, and sister of Mildred Thornton, who married Dr. Thomas Walker, were born several children. Among them was James Taylor,⁴ born December 20, 1732; died 1814. He married, first, Ann Hubbard; second, Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzhugh Conway, widow of Captain Francis Conway. Among the children of the first marriage was James Taylor,⁵ founder of Newport, Kentucky, where he located in 1791. He was born April 19, 1769, and married Mrs. Keturah Moss Leith, of Tuckahoe, near Lexington, Kentucky. He died in Kentucky, November 7, 1848. Keturah Moss was the daughter of Major Hugh Moss and his wife, Jane Ford, of Goochland, Virginia. She was born September 11, 1774; died January 14, 1866. Keturah Taylor, daughter of this marriage, married Horatio Turpin Harris. Their daughter, Anna Maria Harris, married James J. O'Fallon, of St. Louis. Josephine, another daughter of Keturah Taylor and her husband, Horatio Turpin Harris, married George W. Ward. They had several children, among them Elizabeth Johnson Ward, who married in Washington City, August 4, 1880, Professor Charles Avery Doremus, of New York City. Their children are Robert Ogden Doremus, Norvin Green Doremus, Katharine Ward Doremus.

4. **Zachary Taylor**,³ born April 17, 1707, died about 1768. He married **Elizabeth Lee**, daughter of **Hancock Lee**, of Ditchley, and granddaughter of **Colonel Richard Lee**, ancestor of the Lee family of America. After the death of **Elizabeth Lee**, **Zachary Taylor** married Mrs. Esther Blackburn.

5. George Taylor, born February 10, 1711; died No-

vember 4, 1792. He married, first, February 28, 1738, Rachel Gibson, born May 4, 1717; died February 19, 1761; second, Mrs. Sarah (Taliaferro) Conway, born October 8, 1727; died January 17, 1784. It is said that this George Taylor gave ten sons to the Continental army.

6. Tabitha Taylor, born March 2, 1713, married T. Wild.

7. Erasmus Taylor, born December 18, 1715; died July 19, 1794. He married, October 13, 1749, Jane Moore, born December 22, 1728; died September 19, 1812. Among their children were John; Robert, who married Frances Pendleton; Mildred, who married William Morton; Frances, who married Garland Burnley; Lucy, who married Rev. Alexander Balmaine; Jane, who married Charles Pitt Howard; and Elizabeth, who married, October 21, 1776, Andrew Glassell, younger brother of John Glassell, of Long Niddry, near Edinburgh, Scotland.* John Glassell had an only daughter, Joanna, who was the mother of the Duke of Argyle. Helen Buchan Glassell, daughter of Elizabeth Taylor and her husband, Andrew Glassell, of Madison County, Virginia, married, in 1785, David Grinnan, of Fredericksburg. Dr. Andrew Glassell Grinnan, of Orange County, Virginia, the historian, is their son.

8. Hannah Taylor, born March 15, 1718, married Nicholas Battaile.

9. Mildred Taylor, born December 11, 1724, married — Thomas.

* Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," pp. 5, 674.

Fourth Generation

Zachary Taylor,³ son of **James Taylor**² and his wife, **Martha Thompson**, married **Elizabeth Lee**. To them were born four children.

1. **Zachary Taylor**, who married his first cousin, **Alice Chew**. Their children were **Samuel**; **Sarah**, who married **Richard Wolfolk**; **John**, who married **Parthenia Dawson**.

2. **Hancock Taylor**, who was killed by Indians in Kentucky, 1774.

3. **Elizabeth Taylor**, who married **Thomas Bell**, and moved to Henderson, Kentucky.

4. **Richard Taylor**,⁴ born in Orange County, Virginia, April 3, 1741; died in Kentucky, February 19, 1826. He married, August 20, 1779, **Sarah Dabney Strother**, born December 11, 1760; died December 13, 1829, daughter of **William Strother** and his wife, **Sarah Bailey Pannill**.

Fifth Generation

To **Richard Taylor**⁴ (son of **Zachary Taylor** and his wife, **Elizabeth Lee**) and his wife, **Sarah Dabney Strother**, were born nine children.

1. **Hancock Taylor**,⁵ born January 29, 1781; died March 29, 1841. Married, first, July 8, 1806, **Sophia Elizabeth Hoard**; second, August 31, 1814, **Annah Hornsby Lewis**, daughter of **Nicholas Meriwether Lewis** and his wife, **Mildred Hornsby**.

2. **Zachary Taylor** (President of the United States), born September 24, 1784; died July 29, 1850; married **Margaret Makall Smith**, daughter of Captain **Richard**

Smith and his wife, Barbara. To Zachary Taylor and his wife, Margaret, were born four children. Anne, the eldest, married Dr. Robert Wood, U. S. A. To them were born several children: Nina, Sarah, and Robert. Elizabeth, second child of President Zachary Taylor, married, first, Colonel William C. Bliss, U. S. A.; second, Philip Dandridge. Sarah Knox, third child of President Zachary Taylor, married Jefferson Davis, then a lieutenant in the United States army, afterwards President of the Confederacy. Richard, fourth child of President Zachary Taylor, was born in New Orleans, January 27, 1826, died in New York, April 12, 1879; married in New Orleans and left several children. He was lieutenant-general in the Confederate States army.

3. George Taylor, died young.

4. William Taylor, U. S. A., surgeon in the United States army.

5. Joseph Pannill Taylor, U. S. A., born May 4, 1796; died June 29, 1864. He married Evelyn, daughter of John W. McLean, justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio. To them were born nine children: Lieutenant-Colonel John McLean, U. S. A.; Sarah Rebecca, who married David B. Jones; Colonel Joseph Hancock McLean, U. S. A., who married Mary Montgomery; Arrabella, who married Henry T. Clarke; Evelyn, who married, first, Henry W. Kingsbury; second, — Hutton; Richard, Zachary, William, and Elizabeth Lee.

6. Strother Taylor, died young.

7. Elizabeth Lee Taylor, born January 14, 1792. She married a cousin, Gibson Taylor. To them were born nine children: Anne Pendleton, who married Frederick

Edwards; Sarah Strother, who married Colonel W. R. Jouett, U. S. A.; Richard Hancock, who died unmarried; Virginia, who married Dr. Burton Randall, U. S. A.; Josephine Pannill, died unmarried; Margaret Lewis, now living in Annapolis, Maryland; Emily Allison, married General Lafayette McLaws, first U. S. A., then major in C. S. A. infantry, and later acting quartermaster and commissary, General Lawton's command, later still, acting assistant adjutant-general. Eliza, who married N. W. Casey; John Gibson, first U. S. A., then Captain C. S. A., a gallant soldier who died in defence of the "Lost Cause."

8. Sarah Taylor, married French Strother Grey, a distant cousin.

9. Emily Taylor, married John S. Allison. To them were born four children. Two daughters died in infancy. John H. Allison and Richard Taylor Allison still survive.

Sixth Generation

To **Hancock Taylor**⁵ (son of Colonel Richard Taylor and his wife, Sarah Dabney Strother) and his first wife, Sophia Elizabeth Hoard, was born one child, William Dabney Strother Taylor. He married Jane Pollock Barbour. Their children were Sophia, Pollock, Margaret, Manlius, Hancock, Alice, and Strother. Hancock and Manlius were Confederate soldiers. Their father, William Dabney Strother Taylor, died at his home near Louisville, Kentucky, March 9, 1891.

To **Hancock Taylor**⁵ and his second wife, **Annah Hornsby Lewis**, were born fifteen children. Of these five died in infancy, ten reached maturity.

1. Nicholas Lewis Taylor, born August 13, 1815; died August, 1871.

2. Mildred Taylor, born March 16, 1817; died March 9, 1893. She married John McLean, son of Supreme Judge John McLean, of Ohio. To them were born three sons: Hancock, Nathaniel, and John W.

3. Eliza Taylor, born June 23, 1822; died August, 1866. She married Rev. Jonathan Edwards Spilman. To them were born ten children, of whom six survive: Charles, Louise, William, Byrd, Clara, and Lewis.

4. Mary Louise Taylor,⁶ born May 20, 1824; married Archibald Magill Robinson, May 2, 1843.

5. Joseph Walker Taylor, born February 19, 1826; married, first, Lucy; second, Ellen Bate, sisters. To him were born nine children. Of these six survive: Virginia Alexander, James, Ellen, Susan, Annah, and Fannie. Joseph Walker Taylor was a major under General Basil Duke, C. S. A., and was, in 1862, on General Buckner's staff. He was a gallant soldier, and several times dangerously wounded, but lived for some years after the close of the Civil War.

6. Edward Hancock Taylor, born November 12, 1827; died October 3, 1895. He married Louisa Barker. To them were born six children; three still survive: Alexander, Lewis, and Robert.

7. Zachary Lee Taylor, born October 21, 1832; died March 10, 1885. He joined the United States army in 1861, but owing to extreme ill-health was only in the service a little over a year. He married Harriet Prentice, of Washington City, niece and adopted daughter of George D. Prentice, of Louisville, Kentucky. To them was born one child, George Prentice, who died in infancy.

8. Annah Allen Taylor, born January 6, 1835; died September, 1889. She married Charles Theodore Hawes, of Hawesville, Kentucky. To them were born ten children; of these, Anne Lewis, Samuel Burks, Mildred Taylor, Robert Edward, Mary Louise, and Irene survive.

9. Robert Hornsby Taylor, born December 22, 1836, now living in Florida unmarried.

10. Samuel Burks Taylor, born January 20, 1841; died October 9, 1867, unmarried. He entered the Confederate army immediately upon the opening of hostilities between the States, and as captain under General John Morgan was noted for his bravery.

Upon the celebrated raid into Ohio, General Morgan's command was captured, and the officers imprisoned in the Penitentiary at Columbus. Samuel Taylor was one of the principal actors in the famous escape from this prison, when General Morgan, himself, and five other Confederate officers eluded the vigilance of the guards, dug a tunnel reaching under and beyond the prison walls, and so escaped.

It was Captain Taylor who scaled the interior of the prison walls, and by observations from the cupola learned the situation and direction of the outside walls, which determined the location of the tunnel. It was also Captain Taylor to whom was entrusted the signaling of the six other officers on the fateful night of escape. When this was accomplished and the outside of the last wall reached, Captain Taylor and Captain Sheldon remained together. They were recaptured at one of the Taylor homes near Louisville, Kentucky, and were returned to prison, where they remained until the

close of the war. Captain Taylor never recovered from the effects of the prolonged imprisonment, and died about two years after his release.

Seventh Generation

Mary Louise Taylor,⁶ daughter of **Hancock Taylor**⁵ and his wife, **Annah Hornsby Lewis**, was born May 20, 1824, and married, May 2, 1843, **Archibald Magill Robinson**, son of **Robert Lyles Robinson** and his wife, **Katharine Worthington Goldsborough**, of Virginia. To them were born eleven children:

1. **Richard Goldsborough Robinson**, born March 16, 1844; married, February 12, 1867, **Laura Pickett Thomas**, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, who was born September 23, 1849. To them were born **Mary Evermont**, November 14, 1868; died December 20, 1891. **Thomas Pickett**, born December 24, 1870. **Corinne**, born September 4, 1874. **Charles Bonner**, born February 7, 1880. **Edith**, born January 4, 1884. **Arthur Laurence**, born October 22, 1885. **Edward Senteney**, born October 19, 1888. **David Irwin**, born October 19, 1888; died May 15, 1889. **Eloise**, born April 22, 1891.

2. **Lewis Magill Robinson**, born February 22, 1846; died December 28, 1873, unmarried.

3. **John Hancock Robinson**, born May 10, 1847; married, August 24, 1886, **Frances Lynn Scruggs**, who was born July 25, 1865, in Holly Springs, Mississippi. To them was born one child, **Shelby Lee**, July 8, 1888.

4. **Annah Walker Robinson**, born November 5, 1848; married, October 5, 1870, **James Henry Watson** (son

of Hon. J. W. C. Watson and his wife, Catharine Davis, of Holly Springs, Mississippi), who was born January 3, 1848. To them were born John William Clark, October 5, 1871; died June 27, 1872. Archibald Robinson, born December 27, 1872. James Henry, born July 5, 1874. Louise Taylor, born December 23, 1875; died September 3, 1876. Catharine Davis, born November 25, 1877. Elizabeth Lee, born October 8, 1880.

5. **Eliza Lee Robinson**, born July 27, 1850; living in Louisville, Kentucky.

6. **Robert Lyles Robinson**, born June 10, 1852; died June 29, 1867.

7. **William Brice Robinson**, born April 4, 1854; married, May 15, 1883, Elizabeth Boyd Rainey, of Dallas, Texas, who was born April 16, 1862. To them were born Anne Rainey and Louise Taylor, twins, November 11, 1885; Louise Taylor died November 25, 1885. Archibald Magill, February 12, 1887. Jane Boyd, July 18, 1889. William Brice, September 15, 1892. Elizabeth, October 14, 1895.

8. **Arthur Edwards Robinson**, born January 17, 1856; died March 21, 1892, unmarried.

9. **Zachary Taylor Robinson**, born October 14, 1857; married, September 23, 1885, Susan Lockett (daughter of Dr. Edward H. Lockett and his wife, Hartley Murray, of Owensboro, Kentucky), who was born September 11, 1861. To them were born Zachary Lee Taylor, August 10, 1886; Edward Lockett, December 20, 1888, and Louise, September 20, 1898.

10. **Alexander Meade Robinson**, born July 18, 1859; married, January 8, 1885, Lillian Hammond, of Louisville, Kentucky, who was born January 30, 1864. To

them were born Ethel Lee, December 15, 1885. Floyd Magill, March 26, 1887. Allein Lurton, July 26, 1889. Albert Earle, April 26, 1894; died August 25, 1895.

11. **Henry Wood Robinson**, born December 31, 1864, now living in New York City.

ALLERTON

Isaac Allerton¹ was born in England about 1583, and died in America in 1659. He was a member of the "Merchant Taylors' Guild" of London, served an apprenticeship of seven years in this guild, and thus earned the right to become a candidate for the offices of alderman, sheriff, or lord mayor of London. This franchise was given only to those who were freemen of the trade guilds, and no one could be elected to these high offices who had not served his apprenticeship in one of them.

Many writers have been in error concerning these mechanics' guilds, but Rev. Horace E. Hayden, who is thoroughly informed upon the subject, presents the truth regarding them very clearly in his valuable work, "Virginia Genealogies." He is authority for the statements relating to them found in this sketch.

There were in all about seventy of these guilds, twelve of them considered the great guilds. One of the twelve was the "Marchauntailo," as spelt in the old records. This was the great educational guild, and ranked high as a feeding school for the universities. It was first licensed in the time of Edward the First. Henry the Sixth gave it a charter under the name of "Masters and Wardens of the Fraternity of St. John Baptist of Lon-

don." Henry the Seventh was a member of this guild and changed the name to "Merchant Taylors."

James the First was a member of the "Cloth Workers' Guild;" Prince Henry Stuart, his eldest son, belonged to the "Merchant Taylors." The Earl of Southampton was also one of its apprentices.

Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, father of Queen Anne Boleyn, had been apprenticed to the "Mercers' Guild." After serving his seven years and gaining some reputation, he was elected an alderman, then sheriff. He had now acquired wealth through his trade as a mercer, and was able to meet an important requirement of the office of sheriff, the spending of three thousand pounds upon the office. Later he was elected lord mayor, was knighted, and became Sir Geoffrey Boleyn. These statements will give an idea of the dignity and importance of the "Craft Guilds" of that day, and explain the fact that the sons of the most notable Virginia families were sometimes sent back to England to attend the school of the "Merchant Taylors' Guild."

During the religious disturbance in England which marked this period, **Isaac Allerton**¹ went to Leyden, Holland. Here he married Mary Norris, of Newbury, England, November 4, 1611. To them were born four children: Bartholomew, about 1612; Remember, Mary, and Sarah, all born in Holland or England.

The little family came to the New World in the Mayflower, 1620. Bartholomew, the eldest child, returned later to England, married and died there. Mary remained in America, and in 1636 married Thomas Cushman. Sarah, in 1637, married Moses Maverick, of Marblehead.

Mary Norris Allerton, wife of **Isaac Allerton**,¹ died at Plymouth, February 25, 1621. In 1626 he married a second time, his wife being **Fear Brewster**, daughter of **Elder William Brewster**, founder of Plymouth Colony. She died in Plymouth, December 12, 1634.

Isaac Allerton¹ was a man of wealth and position, of great mental activity and breadth of views. His character was distinguished by an unusual degree of enthusiasm, energy, and hopefulness. He was also a man of resources and quick ingenuity. These qualities rendered him most valuable to the colony. While the enterprises entrusted to him were not always successful, their failure was not due to fault on his part, for he is said to have been indefatigable in his efforts to promote their advancement. He was the fifth signer of the Plymouth Compact, and was chosen deputy governor in 1621. He made four journeys to England in the interests of the colony, and was entrusted with the most weighty affairs connected with its well-being.

He was the founder of Marblehead, and the pioneer of many of the great enterprises of New England. In 1635 his home was in New Haven. May 19, 1643, he bought a house and lot in New Amsterdam.* Later he lived here and was one of the eight selectmen elected September 13, 1643, for counsel and advice during the feared uprising of the Indians.

The "selectmen" were town officers, and these eight men were called "townsmen." They were not members of the "council." The word "council" at that time referred to the governor's cabinet.†

* New York Colonial Manuscripts.

† "New England Historical Register," xliv., p. 291 ; xlvii., p. 198.

He was an owner of trading vessels, and, it is probable, was frequently in Virginia, to which they made voyages. Here he acquired property upon which later his son established a home.

Isaac Allerton¹ was a man of broad and generous, though sometimes erratic views, and espoused the cause of Thomas Morton, who had been expelled from the colony for bad conduct, possibly believing him innocent. He also took the side of the Quakers during the excitement against them, and became, as a result, very unpopular. It is recorded of him that when one of his debtors was in great distress, he gave instructions that the claims of all other creditors should be satisfied before his own.

In New Amsterdam, or New York, he resided for some time, and held several important offices. Here he built a great tobacco warehouse, on the shore of East River, near what is now known as Maiden Lane, which probably was filled from the Southern fields to which his trading vessels gave him access.

About 1644, after the death of his second wife, **Fear Brewster Allerton**, he married again. This wife is only known as "Joanna," who died 1682. He now built and occupied at New Haven "a grand house on the creek, with four porches." This was probably about 1646, as in October of that year he speaks of himself in a deed as "of New Haven." In this home in New Haven he spent his last years and died.

"Point Allerton," at the mouth of Boston Harbor, was named for him; also "Allerton Hall" of Duxbury, and "Allerton Block" of Marblehead. His nervous force and restless spirit of investigation made him a

power in these early days, which was felt throughout the extent of the territory then occupied by the English.

Fear Brewster Allerton, daughter of **Elder William Brewster**, and second wife of **Isaac Allerton**,¹ died December 12, 1634, leaving one son, **Isaac Allerton**,² who was born about 1630, at Plymouth. He died in Virginia, 1702.

Isaac Allerton² was educated at Harvard College, and graduated in 1650. About 1654 he moved to Virginia and settled on an estate a short distance from the homes of Dr. Thomas Gerard, Henry Corbin, and John Lee. Here these neighbors built a great banqueting hall convenient to their several estates, where gay assemblages of friends might meet together for merry-making.

Isaac Allerton² was major under Colonel John Washington, 1675, and lieutenant-colonel in the Colonial service in 1676.* In 1677 he was with the force which attacked and took a fort in Maryland held by the Indians.† During Bacon's rebellion, thirteen of the rebels quartered in his house and pillaged his premises. He was naval officer and receiver of duties in 1680;‡ was made justice, April 22, 1663; member of the Association of Northern Westmoreland and Stafford, November 1, 1667; major in September, 1675; colonel in 1680; burgess in 1676-1677; member of the council, 1683-1691, when he refused to take the oath; burgess, 1696.§

At the death of **Isaac Allerton**,¹ in 1659, it was found

* "Maryland Archives," ii. 483; "N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register," xlv. 292.

† "Maryland Archives," ii. 483.

‡ "Virginia Historical Magazine," i. 245 ; i. 199, 200.

§ *Ibid.*, iii. 426.

that his large estate would only meet its liabilities, and his son, **Isaac Allerton**,² bought the beautiful home in New Haven, and gave it to his stepmother, to whom he seems to have been tenderly attached. Before this date, in 1652, he married **Elizabeth Willoughby** (Colclough), widow of Colonel George Colclough, of Westmoreland, and daughter of **Thomas Willoughby**. There is on record a power of attorney given by Thomas Willoughby, brother of Elizabeth, and his wife, Sarah, in 1663, to "our loving brother, **Isaac Allerton**," he then having married **Elizabeth Willoughby**, sister of this Thomas.

Thomas Willoughby, of England, is thought to have located in Virginia in 1626. He had two children of whom record has been kept: Thomas, mentioned above, who married Sarah Thompson, and **Elizabeth**, who, as already stated, married, after the death of her first husband, **Isaac Allerton**.²

To them was born a daughter, **Sarah Elizabeth Allerton**, who married **Hancock Lee**, son of Colonel **Richard Lee**, ancestor of the Lee family of Virginia.

To **Sarah Elizabeth Allerton** and her husband, **Hancock Lee**,² was born, among other children, a daughter, **Elizabeth Lee**, who married **Zachary Taylor**.³

They were the parents of Colonel **Richard Taylor**,⁴ who married **Sarah Dabney Strother**. A son of this marriage, **Hancock Taylor**,⁵ married **Annah Hornsby Lewis**. To them, among other children, was born **Mary Louise Taylor**, who married **Archibald Magill Robinson**, of Louisville, Kentucky.

To **Mary Louise Taylor Robinson** all the lines of descent followed in these sketches will be traced.

WILLOUGHBY

Sir Christopher Willoughby, of "Evesby," Knight of the Bath, died in 1448. His son **William** was made **Lord Willoughby**, of Parham, February 20, in the first year of Edward the Sixth. In the fourth year of Edward he was made lieutenant of Calais.*

This **Lord William Willoughby** married **Elizabeth**, daughter and heir of **Sir Thomas Heneage**, and died in 1570. His will is dated December 10, 1569. His son, **Lord Charles Willoughby**, married Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. To them were born:

1. William Willoughby, who died young.
2. Ambrose Willoughby (Lord Ambrose Willoughby).
3. Edward Willoughby.
4. Charles Willoughby.
5. **Thomas Willoughby**.
6. Francis Willoughby.

Colonel Thomas Willoughby¹ (called "Ensign" in his first grant of land in Virginia), a descendant of **Sir Christopher Willoughby** through **Thomas**, and believed to be a nephew of Sir Percival Willoughby, of Wallaton, was the first of the name known to have come to America. He was born in England in 1601, and died in England, 1658. His wife's name is said to have been **Alice** —.

* Collin's "Peerage."



This **Thomas Willoughby**¹ came to Virginia before 1627, and established a home in Elizabeth City County. He was a justice for Elizabeth City, 1628; presiding justice of Lower Norfolk, March, 1639, and later "high lieutenant" of the county until 1646—that is, county lieutenant, a military title which gave the rank of lieutenant-colonel.* He was called, in 1639, "**Thomas Willoughby, Esq.,**" and also "**Captain Willoughby.**" He was burgess for the upper part of Elizabeth City, 1629–1639, possibly later. He was made a member of the Governor's Council, 1644; this office he held until his death.

To **Thomas Willoughby**¹ and his wife, ———, was born, in Virginia, December 25, 1632, **Thomas Willoughby**.² He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School, London, England, where he matriculated in 1644. He married **Margaret Herbert**, of Virginia, probably the daughter of **Richard Herbert**, of Virginia, since, in 1692 or 1693, **Thomas Willoughby**² presented for probate the nuncupative will of **Richard Herbert**, who left him the whole of his estate. He was county lieutenant of Lower Norfolk and presiding justice of Lower Norfolk, August, 1668. He was also justice in 1698.

Third Generation

To **Thomas Willoughby**² and his wife, **Margaret Herbert**, were born:

1. **Thomas Willoughby**, born ———; died ———; married Sarah, daughter of Richard Thompson.

* Henning, i. 288, 522; "Virginia Historical Magazine," ii. 99; "William and Mary Quarterly," iii. 67.

2. — Willoughby, born —; died —; married Rev. Moses Robertson.

3. Sarah Willoughby, born —; died —; married —.

4. **Elizabeth Willoughby**,³ born —; died, —; married **Isaac Allerton**.²

To **Elizabeth Willoughby**³ and her husband, **Isaac Allerton**,² was born **Sarah Elizabeth Allerton**, who married **Hancock Lee**.² To them was born **Elizabeth Lee**, who married **Zachary Taylor**.³ To **Elizabeth Lee** and her husband, **Zachary Taylor**,³ was born **Richard Taylor**,⁴ who married **Sarah Strother**. Their son, **Hancock Taylor**,⁵ married **Annah Hornsby Lewis**. Their daughter, **Mary Louise Taylor**, married **Archibald Magill Robinson**, of Louisville, Kentucky.

BREWSTER

William Brewster, the founder of the Plymouth Colony, and the "Father of New England," was born about 1560. The family home was at Scrooby, a small town in England, where they are known to have lived for at least two generations prior to the birth of the subject of this sketch.

The period during which **William Brewster** entered the world was one characterized by the most intense interest in ecclesiastical questions, and as a result of the general upheaval which followed, there was a widespread vivification of men's minds and souls. Following upon this came suddenly a burst of new literature in prose and verse, and a quickening of the artistic and religious sensibilities. The reign of Queen Elizabeth, the dominance of the Protestants, and the intellect of Shakespeare glorified the century to which William Brewster belonged. He was four years the senior of the great poet, and seems to have been deeply stirred by the spiritual and intellectual stimulus of the age. He studied two years at Cambridge, entered upon life well equipped for independent thought and action, and very soon separated himself from the church of his fathers.

He left the university before receiving his degree, and entered the service of William Davidson, Secretary of

State to Queen Elizabeth and Ambassador to Holland. It is said that Davidson esteemed him as a son, and made him his confidential friend.

When, in 1584, the Queen made a league with the United Provinces, Davidson placed the keys of the town of Flushing in the care of **William Brewster**, and the State of Holland presented him with a gold chain. He returned to England with Davidson, suffered with him the Queen's displeasure, and was both fined and imprisoned.

This was followed by the loss of property and position, and he went to Leyden, Holland, with the little company of "Separatists." Here he supported himself by teaching, using the Latin language as medium. It is probable that **William Brewster** and **Isaac Allerton**¹ were friends during this period, as both are known to have spent some time in Leyden, and to have come to America together in the *Mayflower*, 1620.

The family of **William Brewster** consisted of his wife, **Mary**, "**Dame Brewster**," as she is always called, three sons: Jonathan, Westling, and Love—and four daughters. Of these **Fear** was one; she came to the colony, in 1621, in the ship *Ann*, and became the second wife of **Isaac Allerton**¹ in 1626.

Jonathan Brewster married ———. Love Brewster married, March 15, 1634, Sarah, daughter of **William Collier**. Love Brewster and his wife, Sarah, had four children: one daughter and three sons.

William Brewster was a man of scholarly attainments, of strong convictions, and of marked executive ability. He is said to have possessed a sympathetic and magnetic temperament, and to have exerted a strong influence upon all with whom he came in contact.

It was also said of him that "he fought as he prayed, and although he would far rather convert an enemy than hurt one, he would not dream of allowing him the first shot." Much has been written about the first thanksgiving day in the colony, over the services of which he presided. His prophecy upon that occasion is said to have been: "Blessed will it be for us, blessed for this land, for this vast continent! Nay, from generation to generation will the blessing descend. Generations to come shall look back to this hour and these scenes of agonizing trial, this day of small things, and say: 'Here was our beginning as a people. These were our fathers. Through their trials we inherit our blessings. Their faith is our faith; their hope our hope; their God our God.'"

Fear Brewster, as already stated, married **Isaac Allerton**.¹ Their son, **Isaac Allerton**,² married **Elizabeth Willoughby**. The daughter of this marriage, **Sarah Elizabeth Allerton**, married **Hancock Lee**.² Their daughter, **Elizabeth Lee**, married **Zachary Taylor**.³ A son of this marriage, **Colonel Richard Taylor**,⁴ married **Sarah Dabney Strother**. Their son, **Hancock Taylor**,⁵ married **Annah Hornsby Lewis**. A daughter of this marriage was **Mary Louise Taylor**,⁶ to whom these various lines of descent are traced.

It is said that "the original grant for the Brewster arms (given with the crest to Humphrey Brewster, of Rushmore, 1561) is in the possession of the family of Cardinal Brewster, of Greenstead Hall, Halstead, Essex." *

* "Signers of the Mayflower Compact," by Annie Arnoux Haxton, reprinted from the *Mail and Express*, New York.

“The title ‘Mr.,’ given to Brewster, Allerton, and a few others, was a mark of high character in New England.”

The library William Brewster¹ brought to America is said to have contained from three to five thousand volumes.



THOMPSON

It is said that **Sir Roger Thompson**¹ came to America, commissioned in the service of England, at the time of Bacon's rebellion. The name of his wife is not known, but his son, **William Thompson**,² was the father of **Martha Thompson**,³ who married **James Taylor**.² She was the ancestress of the Taylors, Madisons, and many others mentioned in these pages. The "coat of arms," stated by Dr. A. G. Grinnan, of Orange County, Virginia, to belong to her family, is very similar to that used by the family of Steven Thomson, Attorney-General of Virginia. Some of the family names are also identical, and from these reasons it is thought probable that they are related. The name "Thompson" is sometimes found in the family of the attorney-general, *without* the "p," spelt "Thomson." He was the son of Sir William Thompson, who was associated with many of the most notable State trials which took place during the reigns of Queen Anne and George the First.* Among these was the arraignment of Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, collector of the Harleian Manuscripts.

It is hoped that other writers will be more successful in securing data of the Thompson family.

* Miss Kate Mason Rowland. "Biography, Sir William Thompson."

MADISON

Among the notable Americans descended from **James Taylor**² and his wife, **Martha Thompson**, was President James Madison.

Captain John Madison patented land in Gloucester County in 1653. His grandson, Ambrose Madison, son of John, married, in 1741, Frances Taylor, daughter of **James Taylor**.² Among the children of Ambrose Madison and his wife, Frances Taylor, was James Madison, of Montpelier, who married Eleanor Rose Conway.* Among their children was James Madison, President of the United States.

(Bishop Madison was a nephew of Ambrose Madison, and son of John Madison and his wife, Agatha Strother.)

Another son of James Madison, of Montpelier, and his wife, Eleanor Rose Conway, was General William Madison, who married Frances Throckmorton. The daughter of this last marriage, Rebecca Conway Madison, married Reynolds Chapman, of "Berry Hill," Orange County.

Judge John Madison Chapman, son of this marriage, married Susan Diggs Cole.

Their daughter, Susie Ashton Chapman, married Cal-

* Hayden, 255-56.

vin Perkins, of Columbus, Mississippi. To them were born six children: Blakeney, born April 4, 1880, in Columbus, Mississippi. Belle Moncure, October 7, 1881, Orange, Virginia. Ashton Chapman, January 27, 1883, Memphis, Tennessee. Mamie Anderson, April 11, 1884; died August, 1884, Memphis, Tennessee. Louis Allen, April 10, 1885, Memphis, Tennessee. William Alexander, March 23, 1886, Memphis, Tennessee.

LEE

IN the veins of the Lees of Virginia flows the blood of many noble and notable ancestors.

"Vere de Vere" has become the synonym of all that stands for haughty pride of blood and position, but it is associated as well with men who "maintained what they spake, spake what they thought, and thought what they apprehended to be true and just." The blood of the De Vere, De Staunton, and De Edrington families, in conjunction with that of others as conspicuously noble, flows in the veins of the Lees. They have been bishops of the Church of England, lord chief justices of England, and most valiant soldiers. Launcelot Lee fought with the Conqueror at Hastings; Lionel Lee with Richard Cœur de Lion at Acre, and with Marlborough at Blenheim. From earliest times the family was represented by knights and gentlemen serving their king in noble offices.

Among the most ancient members of the family of Lee to be distinctly traced by deeds and land grants is Hugo de Lega. His son Reginald was born about 1150. This Reginald was sheriff of Shropshire in 1201. The son of Reginald was Sir Thomas de la Lee. From this family, one of the oldest in England, the Virginia Lees are descended.



In early days England was divided into "shires" or counties, this division representing a collection or combination of smaller and earlier divisions. It was necessary to appoint shire-reaves, dignitaries who were keepers of the shire, and in selecting this individual it has been stated that the clerk of the peace in each county presented annually six names to the lord chief justice. That of these he chose three and presented them to His Majesty the King. The King chose one name from the three to be sheriff of the county. It was a post of high honor and dignity, the sheriff being considered the representative of the King, and he held an annual court, to which the vassals of the King were suitors. In the period preceding the Norman Conquest there were two principal officers in charge of county affairs, the "ealdorman," or earl, and the "scirgerefa," or sheriff. It was a position to which no salary was attached, and bestowed only upon individuals noted for their intelligence, known to be of independent means, and able to command the time necessary to discharge the duties of the office. In early days in Virginia the same considerations controlled the appointment of the sheriffs.

The Virginia Lees brought with them, and have used ever since their coming, the same arms as those borne by the Lees of Shropshire, England. The same names as those which distinguished their ancestral estates in England are also found in Virginia: "Lee Hall," "Langley," "Lea," "Coton Hall," and "Stratford."

It is claimed that the "fixing of hereditary arms" in England was about 1277. In the time of Henry the Fifth a very rigid investigation was made into the rights

of bearing "arms or coat armour," and a high heraldic officer was sent into all the counties to examine the pedigrees of the landed gentry. These expeditions were called the "herald's visitations," and were made regularly until 1700. All "arms" and those who bore them were subjected to the closest inquiry before being registered in the herald's office. For this reason the "arms" borne by English subjects who came to the colonies must have belonged to them, else they could not have had them engraved upon silver or other personal belongings.

The first member of this family to come to America was **Richard Lee**, who sold his estate, Stratford Langton, England, and settled in Virginia about 1641. He is believed to have been a brother of Thomas Lee, of Coton, Shropshire, England. He came during the reign of Charles the Second, as secretary and member of the King's Privy Council.

Colonel Richard Lee,¹ this immigrant, was a man of both wealth and distinction. He owned immense tracts of land, and was an extensive planter. His journeys to the Old World were frequent, and from thence he had imported many of the elegancies and luxuries of life which adorned his spacious Virginia home. Here were hospitably entertained many foreign guests. Among them John Gibbon, writer, and officer of the Herald's Office, London. Gibbon refers in most flattering terms to his gracious host, gives his "coat armour," and speaking of his income, says the product of his tobacco alone was two thousand pounds per annum.

Many high offices were held by **Colonel Richard Lee**.¹

He was colonial secretary of Virginia under Sir William Berkeley, President of Her Majesty's Council of State, 1641; * represented York County as burgess in 1647; Northumberland in 1657, and was member of the Tobacco Commission, 1663.

To **Colonel Richard Lee**¹ and his wife, **Anne**, surname unknown, were born eight children.

1. John Lee, educated in England, took the degree A.B. at Oxford, 1662. A silver cup, presented by him, is still preserved by his Alma Mater. He died unmarried.

2. Richard Lee, founder of the Stratford Lees, married Lætitia, daughter of Henry Corbin. To them were born six children: John, who married Lettice —. Richard, married Matilda Silk. Philip, married Sarah Brooke, then Elizabeth Sewall. Frances. Thomas, born 1690, married Hannah Ludwell. Henry, born about 1691; died 1747; married Mary Bland. To this Henry and his wife, Mary Bland, was born, among other children, Henry, who married Lucy Grymes. This Henry Lee and his wife, Lucy, were the parents of "Light Horse Harry," who married Anne Hill Carter. They were the parents of Robert Edward Lee, Commanding General of the Confederate army, and one of the greatest of American soldiers. He was born January 19, 1807; died October 12, 1870.

Of this notable American his latest biographer, Henry Tyrell, has said, "Liberty unsheathed his sword, necessity stained it. If victory did not crown his efforts, his defeat emphasized the greatness of the man."

* Henning, i. 339.

3. Francis Lee, married and died in England.

4. William Lee, no heirs.

5. Elizabeth Lee.

6. Mary Lee.

7. **Hancock Lee**,² founder of Ditchley Lees, born in Northumberland County, 1653; died — —. He married, first, 1675, Mary, daughter of Philip Kendal (member of the House of Burgesses and Speaker of the House, 1688). **Hancock Lee**² was justice in 1677, 1689, 1699, 1702; burgess, 1688; naval officer, 1699.*

He married, after the death of his first wife, **Sarah Elizabeth Allerton**, daughter of **Isaac Allerton**,³ and his wife, **Elizabeth Willoughby**.

8. Charles Lee, youngest son of **Colonel Richard Lee**,¹ and his wife, **Anne**, was born 1656. He married Elizabeth Medstand, of Lancaster, and was the founder of the Cobb's Hall line of Lees. Elizabeth Medstand was the daughter of Thomas Medstand, justice for Lancaster County, 1699.

Third Generation

To **Hancock Lee**² (son of **Colonel Richard Lee**¹ and his wife, **Anne**) and his wife, **Sarah Elizabeth Allerton**, were born several children. Isaac, born in 1707; died in England, 1727. John, Hancock, and **Elizabeth**,³ the two last, twins, and born in 1709.

Hancock Lee² owned several estates besides "Ditchley," and took a prominent part in the affairs of his section. Bishop Meade speaks of a silver communion cup presented by him to "y^e Parish of Lee" in 1711. It is said to be still in use.

* "Lee of Virginia," by Dr. Edward Jennings Lee, 519, 520.

Fourth Generation

Elizabeth Lee,³ daughter of **Hancock Lee**² and his wife, **Sarah Elizabeth Allerton**, married **Zachary Taylor**,³ son of **James Taylor**² and his wife, **Martha Thompson**. To them were born four children.

1. **Zachary Taylor**, who married his cousin, **Alice Chew**.

2. **Hancock Taylor**, killed in Kentucky by the Indians in 1774.

3. **Elizabeth Taylor**, who married **Thomas Bell**, and moved to **Henderson, Kentucky**.

4. **Richard Taylor**,⁴ who married **Sarah Dabney Strother**.

Among the children of **Colonel Richard Taylor** and **Sarah Dabney Strother** was **Hancock**, who married **Annah Hornsby Lewis**. It is to their daughter, **Mary Louise Taylor**, the line of descent is traced.

STROTHER

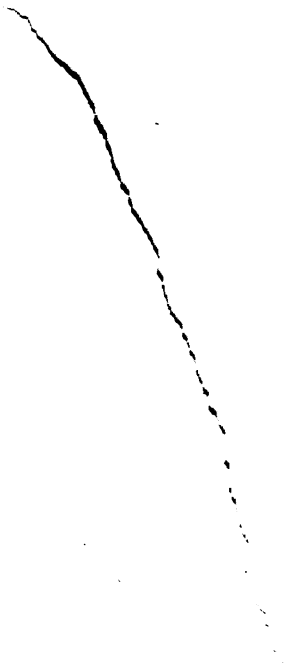
THE name "Strother" is believed to be of Scandinavian origin, and the family to have come into Great Britain with the Vikings.

Those who bore it begin to be mentioned in the annals of the country about this time. It is found in Denmark and Sweden at the present day, and is also to be seen on tombstones in a graveyard on the Isle of Thanet, which is older than the Norman Conquest. On these tombstones may also be seen the coat of arms which has been borne by the Strother family in England during all the years since that date, and these "arms" are identical with those upon old silver and jewelry owned by the Strothers of Virginia.

The earliest form of the name seems to have been "Straathor," but on the tombstones mentioned it is found not only in this form, but in that used at the present day.

Both in the annals of romance and history it is frequently seen. Chaucer mentions those who bore it, and in the records of Northumberland County, England, it is seen many times in the lists of the landed gentry. It is also found in the marriage records, where are chronicled the unions between those who bore it and members of the most powerful and influential families of Northern England.





Allan del Strother,* Lord of Lyham, during the reign of Edward the Third, 1352, was sheriff of Northumberland, and was succeeded by his sons, Allan and Henry. His daughter Joanna married John Copeland, who captured King David at the battle of Neville Cross. He was knighted therefor, and made warden of Roxborough Castle. Allan del Strother was also warden of this castle, 1368-1376, and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Percy.

William Strother, son of this Allan, died without issue, and his numerous estates, "Wallingham" and others, descended to his sisters and their children. To the descendants of this branch of the family they still belong. Among these descendants are Sir George Trevelyan, who was a member of Gladstone's Cabinet, and Earl Gray.

William del Strother, brother of Allan del Strother, was mayor of Newcastle, 1352, and subsequently represented that city in Parliament.

The descendants of Henry Strother, grandson of Allan del Strother and younger brother of Allan Strother, lived at Castle Strother, Glendale, in 1460. In 1639 William Strother, son of William Strother, gentleman, of Berwick, Northumberland, matriculated at Oxford. The name is still found in England in the lists of eminent jurists and men of letters. The members of the family have in all ages been distinguished in time of war for their bravery and loyalty to the cause espoused; in time of peace they have held high offices, and been noted for their staunch adherence to the church of their

* Authority, Judge Philip Strother, Pearsburg, Va.

fathers. One of the family mottoes was "Honesty, Truth, and Fortitude."

From this ancient family the Strothers of Virginia claim descent through **William Strother**,¹ who came from Northumberland County, England, to America, and settled on the Rappahannock River, in Virginia, prior to 1673. His will is dated 1700, his death occurred about 1702. His wife was **Dorothy**, surname unknown. To them were born six children.

Second Generation

To **William Strother**¹ and his wife, **Dorothy**, were born:

1. **William Strother**,² born —; died 1726. He married **Margaret Thornton**, daughter of **Francis Thornton**, of Snow Creek, and his wife, **Alice Savage**.

2. **Jeremiah Strother**, born —; died 1741; married **Eleanor**, surname unknown.

3. **Robert Strother**, born —; died 1735.

4. **Benjamin Strother**, born —; died 1752.

5. **Joseph Strother**, born —; died 1766.

6. **James Strother**, born —; died 1716.

Third Generation

To **William Strother**² and his wife, **Margaret Thornton**, were born several children, among them—

1. **Francis Strother**,³ called "Francis of St. Mark's," born 1700; died 1752. He married **Susannah Dabney**, daughter of **John Dabney** and his wife, **Sarah Jennings**. Sarah Jennings is said to have been a sister of William and Sir Humphrey Jennings. **John Dabney** and his brother **Cornelius** were Huguenots. After the revoca-

tion of the Edict of Nantes they are said to have gone first to Wales, then to Virginia.

2. William Strother, born —; died 1733. He inherited the family estate, and when the mansion was burned, over a hundred and seventy years ago, many valuable old relics were destroyed. He married Margaret Watts. To them were born several children: Agatha Strother, who married John Madison. They were the parents of Bishop Madison. Jane, born 1732; died 1820; married Thomas Lewis, son of Colonel John Lewis and his wife, Margaret Syme. This Thomas Lewis was brother of the illustrious patriot Andrew Lewis, officer in the Revolutionary army. Jane Strother and her husband, Thomas Lewis, were ancestors of Hon. L. L. Lewis, now living in Richmond, Virginia, who was twelve years president of the Virginia Court of Appeals. He married Miss Jane Looney, of Memphis, Tennessee. Elizabeth married John Frogg, November 9, 1738. Margaret married Gabriel Jones, October 16, 1749. Ann married Francis Tyler, May 17, 1744.

3. Anthony Strother, born 1710; died 1765; married Betheland Storke. They had a son, Benjamin, who married Kitty Price in 1778. Another son, John, who married Elizabeth Pendleton Hunter. The son of this marriage, General David Hunter Strother (Porte Crayon), was a writer of note and ability. His daughter, Emily Strother, married John Brisben Walker, editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*.

4. Benjamin Strother (of Stafford), born —; died —; married Mrs. Mary Fitzhugh, sister of George Mason. Their daughter Alice married Robert Wash-

ington, of Mathias Point, December 16, 1756. They were grandparents of Colonel Peter G. Washington, Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, and Colonel L. Q. Washington.

Fourth Generation

To **Francis Strother**³ (of St. Marks) and his wife, **Susannah Dabney**, were born—

1. **William Strother**,⁴ born April 30, 1726;* died 1808; will probated in Woodford County, Kentucky, November 7, 1808. He married, first, after 1749† and prior to February, 1752, **Sarah Bailey Pannill**, daughter of — **Bailey**, of Urbanna, Middlesex County, Virginia, and widow of William Pannill. The will of said William Pannill was dated February 25, 1749; was appraised October 22, 1750, and dower awarded by Abraham Mayfield, John Bourne, and Andrew Bourne, November 21, 1751. Sarah Bailey Pannill died prior to 1774. After the death of his first wife, **Sarah Bailey Pannill**, **William Strother**⁴ married Ann Kavanaugh, who survived him in Woodford County, Kentucky, 1808.

2. John Strother, born —; died —; married Mary Wade.

3. Anthony Strother, born —; died —; married Frances Eastham.

4. Robert Strother.

5. George Strother, married Mary Kennedy. They

* Authority for date of birth, Judge Philip Strother, Pearsburg, Va.

† Authority for these dates relating to Sarah Bailey Pannill and William Pannill, Mr. James M. Bourne, Louisville, Ky.

were great-grandparents of Colonel William Preston Johnston.

6. Susan Strother, born —; died —; married Thomas Gaines.

7. Elizabeth Strother, born —; died —; married James Gaines. They were parents of General E. P. Gaines.

8. Mary Strother, born —; died —; married — Detherage.

9. Betheland Strother, born —; died —; married — Covington.

10. Francis Strother, born —; died 1777; married Anne Graves. Their son, Francis Strother, moved to Wilkes County, Georgia.

Fifth Generation

To William Strother⁴ (son of Francis Strother³ and his wife, Susan Dabney) and his wife, Sarah Bailey Pannill, were born several children:

1. Susannah Strother, born —; died —; married, first, 1774, Captain Moses Hawkins; second, Thomas Coleman, of Orange County, Virginia. Later they moved to Woodford County, Kentucky.

2. William Dabney Strother, born —; died —. He was educated at William and Mary College, served in the War of the Revolution as captain in the Second Georgia Regiment on the roll for August, 1778, and was killed at the battle of Guilford Courthouse.

3. Sarah Dabney Strother,⁵ born December 11, 1760; died December 13, 1829. She married on August 20, 1779, Colonel Richard Taylor,⁴ son of Zachary Taylor³ and his wife, Elizabeth Lee.

To **Colonel Richard Taylor**⁴ and his wife, **Sarah Dabney Strother**, were born several children, among them **Hancock Taylor**, who married **Annah Hornsby Lewis**. One of their children was **Mary Louise Taylor**.

The line of Strother descent, as already given, is from **William Strother**¹ to **William Strother**,² **Francis Strother**,³ **William Strother**,⁴ **Sarah Dabney Strother Taylor**,⁵ **Hancock Taylor**,⁶ **Mary Louise Taylor**.⁷ But it will be interesting briefly to trace another branch from **William Strother**¹ through his son **Jeremiah Strother**, who married **Eleanor** —. They lived in **King George County**, and later moved to **Culpeper**. To them were born **James**, **William**, **Francis**, **Laurence**, **Jeremiah**, **Catharine**, **Christopher**, and **Elizabeth**.

James Strother, son of **Jeremiah** and **Eleanor**, married **Margaret**, daughter of **Daniel French**, belonging to the same family as **Sir Daniel French**, who died 1734. To this **James Strother** and his wife, **Margaret French**, were born **French**, who married **Lucy Coleman**; **Mary**, who married **George Gray**; and **James**, who died 1764.

French Strother, son of **James** and **Margaret French Strother**, married **Lucy Coleman**. Their son was **George French Strother**; his son, **James French Strother**; and his son is **Judge Philip Williams Strother**, of **Pearsburg**, **Virginia**, who was a gallant soldier in the **Confederate army** during the **Civil War**. He was dangerously wounded at **Bloody Angle**, **Spottsylvania County**, **May 12, 1864**. He has served in both branches of the **General Assembly of Virginia**, declined three times nomination for **Congress**, has been twice elected judge of the criminal and civil courts, was member of the **National Convention**, 1892, and elector at large, 1896. He mar-

ried Nannie Strother Pendleton, daughter of Colonel A. G. Pendleton, who was a descendant of Henry Pendleton and Mary Taylor (daughter of James Taylor¹), and also of Francis Strother³ of St. Marks, and his wife, Susan Dabney.

A copy of the will of Francis Strother,² of St. Mark's parish, is in the possession of Mr. James M. Bourne, of Louisville, Kentucky. From the fact that this will does not mention a son William, a question was raised as to the parentage of William Strother,⁴ who married Sarah Bailey Pannill.

All the family traditions state that this William Strother⁴ was the son of Francis Strother² and his wife, Susan or Susannah Dabney. But as more reliable evidence of the truth of this statement, Margaret Thornton Strother,^{*} widow of William Strother,² conveyed to her son William three hundred acres of land in King George County, and to her son Francis, of St. Mark's (who at that date lived in Hanover County), certain slaves, with reversion to his son William. Had Francis Strother had no son William, this would have been impossible.

It was suggested by some one that this William Strother⁴ might have been the son of another marriage, but Captain French Strother,[†] grandson of Francis Strother² of St. Mark's, made affidavit during the investigations incident to the search for the Jennings fortune, that this Francis Strother⁴ was married only once, that his wife was Susan Dabney, daughter of John Dabney and his wife Sarah Jennings. Again, John Strother,^{*} another grandson of Francis Strother,² and son of George Strother, died July 30, 1864, aged 88 years, 5 months, 16 days. He left a family record given him by his father, in which is the statement that the wife of said Francis was Susan Dabney, daughter of John Dabney and his wife, Sarah Jennings. Nowhere has mention been found of another wife to this Francis, so this theory would seem to be disposed of.

Again, the will^{*} of the William Strother⁴ who is under discussion was recorded in Woodford County, Kentucky, 1808. It mentions a daughter, Sarah Dabney Strother, who married Colonel Richard Taylor;

^{*} Mr. John S. Logan, St. Josephs, Mo.

[†] Judge Philip Strother, Pearsburg, Va.

another daughter, Susannah Strother, who married Thomas Coleman. If this William Strother⁴ were not the son of Susan Dabney Strother and grandson of Sarah Jennings Strother, it is surely a remarkable fact that his two daughters should have borne their names, and that the daughter, Sarah Dabney, who married Colonel Richard Taylor,⁴ should have had a grandson called William Dabney Strother Taylor.

Against this evidence is the fact that the will of Francis Strother,³ of St. Mark's parish, does not mention a son William, but it is not at all unusual for a child who has already received his portion not to be mentioned in his father's will. The will in question provides for eight children, and mentions, also, a son John, but nothing is devised to him. It also mentions wife Susan or Susannah.

So it would seem that the William Strother⁴ who married Sarah Bailey Pannill was without doubt the son of Francis Strother³ of St. Mark's and his wife, Susan Dabney.

Sarah Bailey Pannill had by her first marriage with William Pannill six children: William Morton Pannill, born October 30, 1788; married Ann Morton, daughter of Jeremiah Morton and his wife, Sarah Malory; Samuel Pannill, John Pannill, Joseph Pannill, Francis Pannill, David Pannill.

Through this marriage she was the ancestress of General J. E. B. Stuart. Through the second, with William Strother,⁴ of Zachary Taylor, President of the United States.



AUGUSTINE WARNER.¹

WARNER

Captain Augustine Warner,¹ the first of the name in America, came to Virginia prior to 1630. He was born November 28, 1610; died December 24, 1674.* He was justice and burgess for York County, 1652;† burgess from Gloucester, 1656;‡ member of the Council and colonel, 1659–1674.§

He married **Mary**, surname unknown, born May 15, 1614; died August 11, 1662. (These dates are taken from her tomb in the family cemetery.) They established "Warner Hall," in Gloucester County, Virginia, which is said to be the oldest colonial home now in existence, having been built about 1635.¶

Second Generation

To **Colonel Augustine Warner**¹ and his wife, **Mary**, were born two children:

1. Sarah Warner, born —; died —; married Col-

* Epitaph, "William and Mary Quarterly," April, 1894.

† "Henning Statutes," i. 370.

‡ *Ibid.*, i. 507.

§ *Ibid.*, i. 526; "William and Mary Quarterly," iii. 67.

¶ "Virginia Historical Magazine," i. 351, describes it.

onel Laurence Townley. They were ancestors of General Robert E. Lee.*

2. **Augustine Warner**,² born October 20, 1643; died June 10, 1681. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School, London, England, where he matriculated as "Eldest son of Augustine Warner, Gent.," when only eleven years old.†

After his return to Virginia he married **Mildred Reade**, daughter of **Colonel George Reade** and his wife, **Elizabeth Martian**. This **Augustine Warner**² was Burgess, 1674, and Speaker of the House of Burgesses, March, 1675.‡ He was member of the Council, 1676-1677.§ His patent is in the Virginia Library. He was also colonel of Gloucester militia, 1680.¶

Third Generation

To **Colonel Augustine Warner**² and his wife, **Mildred Reade**, were born several children, among them—

1. **Mildred Warner**, who married, in 1690, **Laurence Washington**, born 1661; died 1697 (son of **John Washington**, immigrant, and his wife, **Anne Pope**). To them were born, 1692, **John Washington**, who married **Catherine Whiting**, and **Augustine Washington**, who married, first, 1715, **Jane Butler**; second, **Mary Ball** (March 6, 1731), born 1707 or 1708. To **Augustine Washington** and his second wife, **Mary Ball**, were born several chil-

* "Historic Families of Kentucky," Thomas Marshall Green; "Lee of Virginia," 300; "William and Mary Quarterly," ii. 235.

† "Register of the Merchant Taylors' School," vol. i., p. 240.

‡ Henning, ii. 340; viii. 483.

§ "Saulsbury Abstracts."

¶ "Virginia Historical Magazine," i. 249.

Isabella
Warner who
married
John Lewis
2nd General
Lewis
Gloucester
who came
on Brecon
etc.

dren, among them George Washington, President of the United States. The third child of Mildred Warner and her husband, Laurence Washington, was Mildred, born about 1696. She married Roger Gregory. To them were born three daughters: Frances, who married, 1736, Colonel Francis Thornton. Mildred, married, 1740, Colonel John Thornton. Elizabeth, married Reuben Thornton. These three Thorntons were brothers, sons of **Colonel Francis Thornton**, of Caroline County, and his wife, **Mary Talliaferro**. They were also brothers of **Mildred Thornton**, who married **Dr. Thomas Walker**, and of **Alice Thornton**, who married **Zachary Taylor**. *Nov. 24th 1672 1719-1720*

2. ~~Isabella~~ Warner,³ born —; died —; married *her cousin*, *Col John* ~~Warner~~, Colonel John Lewis,³ son of General Robert Lewis,³ of Gloucester County, who came from Brecon, Wales.

3. Mary Warner, born —; died 1700; married, February 17, 1680, (Colonel) John Smith, of "Purton," Gloucester County, Virginia. He held a civil office, 1680, as Mr. John Smith.

Augustine Warner² is said to have had several sons. Their record is doubtless preserved in more extensive volumes.

Fourth Generation

~~To Isabella Warner³ and her husband, Colonel John Lewis,² who lived at their home, Warner Hall, were born several children, among them Colonel John Lewis,³ who married Elizabeth Warner (presumably his cousin), who was born November 24, 1672, died 1719-1720.*~~

* "Virginia Historical Magazine," ii. 423.

Fourth

A *Page* Generation

To Colonel John Lewis³ and his wife, **Elizabeth Warner**, were born several children, among them **Robert Lewis**,⁴ who married, about 1694, **Jane Meriwether**, daughter of **Nicholas Meriwether** and his wife, **Elizabeth Crawford**. Their son, **Nicholas Lewis**, married **Mary Walker**, daughter of **Dr. Thomas Walker** and his wife, **Mildred Thornton Meriwether**.

To this **Nicholas Lewis** and his wife, **Mary Walker**, was born, among other children, **Nicholas Meriwether Lewis**, who married his cousin, **Mildred Hornsby**. Their daughter, **Annah Hornsby Lewis**, married **Hancock Taylor**. Their daughter, **Mary Louise Taylor**, married **Archibald Magill Robinson**, of Louisville, Kentucky.

READE

IN 1623 **Andrew Reade**¹ died at his home, the Manor of Linkenholt, Hampshire, England, which he bought, 1585. Besides this estate he owned the Rectory of Faccombe. His wife was — Cooke, of Kent. His will, dated October 7, 1619, was probated October 24, 1623. To them were born several children, among them—

1. Henry Reade, justice of the peace for Hampshire, born —; died April 4, 1647; married Anna, daughter of Sir Thomas Windebank.

2. **Robert Reade**,² of Linkenholt, born —; died 162—; married **Mildred**, another daughter of **Sir Thomas Windebank**, of Haines Hill, Parish of Hurst, Berkshire, and his wife, **Frances**, daughter of **Sir Edward Dymoke**, of Scrivelsby, Lincolnshire, **hereditary champion of England**.*

* This noble office is said to have been hereditary in the family of Marmion or Marmyon, which is believed to have come to England with the Conqueror. Later, Sir John Dymoke of Scrivelsby Hall, Lincolnshire, married Margaret, a daughter of Lord Philip Marmion, who lived about 1292. Through this marriage the honor was conferred upon him and he became the Hereditary Champion of England, the office descending from him in direct line to Mr. Henry Dymoke, who acted as proxy for his father, Rev. John Dymoke, in the coronation of George the Fourth.

In 1819-1825, Benjamin Rush was ambassador from the United States to England, and in his charming volume which narrates the experiences

This **Sir Thomas Windebank** was clerk of the signet to Queen Elizabeth and King James. He died October 24, 1607.

Third Generation

To **Robert Reade**² (will dated December 10, 1626) and his wife, **Mildred**, daughter of **Sir Thomas Windebank**, and granddaughter of **Sir Edward Dymoke**,

of those years (pages 378, 379) will be found a graphic account of the coronation of King George the Fourth and the part taken by the Hereditary Champion; Henry Dymoke, a descendant of Sir John Dymoke, mentioned above.

At the coronation banquet the table prepared for the king was in the shape of a crescent, and placed on the royal platform. Below this were six long tables, three on each side, where the peers, peeresses, and those associated with them were seated. The platform and all seats were covered with crimson; down the centre, between the tables and leading to the platform, was an aisle. At the opposite end of this open space, after all had taken their places, appeared the Hereditary Champion of the Crown. Red tufts and plumes nodded from his helmet, and from the trappings of his horse. He was attended by Howard of Effingham, by Anglesey, and the Duke of Wellington. Riding abreast, they advanced slowly up the aisle until they reached the platform. Here they halted before the King, and the Champion, clad in heavy armor, put forth his challenge, after receiving from his sovereign a cup, drinking to his health, and casting down his gauntlet.

The assembled company sat quite silent while the Herald, speaking for the Champion, cried in a loud voice, "If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our sovereign Lord, King George the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, son and next heir to our sovereign Lord, King George the Third, the last king deceased, to be right heir to the imperial crown of this United Kingdom, or that he ought not to enjoy the same, here is his Champion, who saith that he lieth and is a false traitor; being ready in person to combat with him, and in the quarrel will adventure his life against him on what day soever he shall be appointed."

hereditary champion of England, were born several children, among them—

Andrew Reade, D.D., of Lurgershall, Wiltshire.

William Reade, born —; died —.

Rev. Thomas Reade, born 1606; died 1669. Fellow of Oxford, 1626; LL.D., 1638; principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1643.

Robert Reade, born —; died —. Secretary to his uncle, Sir Thomas Windebank.

*

Colonel George Reade⁴ (born 1600; died 1671), who came to Virginia in 1637. He was secretary of the Colony of Virginia, 1637; acting governor, 1638; * was burgess from James City County, 1649, and from York, 1656; † was elected member of His Majesty's Council, March 13, 1657–1658, and again in April, 1658–1671. ‡ He held this office until his death, and was also colonel of militia. Will probated November 20, 1671.

This **Colonel George Reade**⁴ (son of **Robert Reade** and his wife, **Mildred Windebank**), who came to Virginia in 1637, married **Elizabeth Martian**, daughter of **Captain Nicholas Martian**, of York County, whose home was upon the present site of Yorktown. He is said to have been a Frenchman (born 1591), who went to England, was naturalized there, and came to America some time prior to 1620. He was justice of York County, 1633–1657; burgess for York, 1623; for Kiskyache and the Isle of Kent, 1631; and for Kiskyache, 1632–1633. §

* "Register Society of Colonial Wars," 1897, 1898, p. 534.

† Henning, i. 358; i. 421, 432.

‡ "Virginia Historical Magazine," iv. 204, 205; also vol. i. "Calendar of Colonial State Papers."

§ Henning, i. 129, 154, 179, 293; "Virginia Historical Magazine," iv. 204, 205; "Virginia Carolorum," p. 93; Henning, i. 203.

*Great grand son of Sir Edward Dymoke and through him a lineal descendant of King Edward 1st of England
Great grand son of Lady Anne Tolboys and so a lineal descendant of King Edward 3rd of England.*

His will, dated March 1, 1656, recorded in York County, April 24, 1657, divides his estate between his daughters: **Elizabeth**, wife of **Colonel George Reade**⁴; **Mary**, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel John Scarbrooke; and **Sarah**, wife of Captain William Fuller, who was at one time governor of Maryland.

The will of **Elizabeth Reade**, widow of **Colonel George Reade**, was proved January 24, 1686-1687.

Fourth Generation

To **Colonel George Reade**⁴ and his wife, **Elizabeth Martian**, were born several children, among them—

1. **Mildred Reade**,⁵ born —; died about 1694 (her will is dated January 4, 1694); married **Colonel Augustine Warner**.³

2. **Elizabeth Reade**, born —; died —; married Captain Thomas Chisman.

3. **George Reade**, born —; died —; living in 1655.

4. **Robert Reade**, born —; died 1712; married daughter of John Lilly.

5. **Francis Reade**, born —; died —; married, first, Jane Chisman; second, Anne —.

6. **Benjamin Reade**, born —; died 1731; married Lucy —.

7. **Thomas Reade**, born —; died —; married Lucy Gwyn, daughter of Edward Gwyn, of Gloucester, and had a son, Rev. John Reade, who died in 1769, leaving a daughter Sarah, who married John Rootes, gentleman.*

* "William and Mary Quarterly," iii. 40.

Fifth Generation

To **Mildred Reade**⁵ and her husband, **Colonel Augustine Warner**,² were born several children, among them—

Isabella Warner, born — ; died — ; married **Major John Lewis**,² 1666.

To **Isabella Warner** and her husband, **Major John Lewis**,² was born, among other children, **Colonel John Lewis**,³ who married **Elizabeth Warner**, 1692.

Their son, **Colonel Robert Lewis**,⁴ of “Belvoir,” Albemarle County, Virginia, married **Jane Meriwether**. A son of this marriage, **Nicholas Lewis**,⁵ married **Mary Walker**.

Their son, **Nicholas Meriwether Lewis**,⁶ married his cousin, **Mildred Hornsby**. A daughter of this marriage, **Annah Hornsby Lewis**,⁷ married **Hancock Taylor**. Their daughter, **Mary Louise Taylor**, married **Archibald Magill Robinson**, of Louisville, Kentucky.

LEWIS

THE Lewis family of Wales had been favorably known in English annals for generations before General Robert Lewis,¹ the first of his family to come to the New World, settled in Virginia, 1635.

His people had been "sheriffs,* county lieutenants, justices, and members of Parliament from Brecknock, Pembroke, Glamorgan, and other counties of Wales, and were recognized for their ability in many directions."

Sir Edmund Lewis, of Van Edgington, Wiltz County, married **Lady Anne**, daughter of the **Earl of Dorset**. Among other children born to them was **Robert**, called **General Robert Lewis**, of Brecon, Wales, born 1579. His son **Robert Lewis**,¹ the immigrant (born in Brecon, Wales, 1607), came to America about 1635,[†] and established a home in Gloucester County, Virginia. The name of his wife is not known, but he had two sons:

1. Major William Lewis, born —; died —; lived in New Kent County.

2. **John Lewis**,² born about 1635; died —; married **Isabella Warner**, 1666, who was daughter of **Augustine Warner**[‡] and his wife, ~~Ann~~ *Mary* —

* "Historic Families of Kentucky," Thomas Marshall Green; "Old Families and Homes of King William," Peyton Neale Clarke.

† Authority, Dr. Warner Lewis, of Minor, Essex County, Va.



Third Generation

This **John Lewis**² held the rank of "major," and was also member of the House of Burgesses. To him and his wife, **Isabella Warner**, were born several children, among them—

John Lewis,³ born November 30, 1669; died November 14, 1745. He married **Elizabeth Warner**, 1692 (~~pre-1700~~ his cousin), who was born November 24, 1672; died 1719-1720. They had fourteen children, among them a son John (born 1694; died January 17, 1754), who married Frances Fielding. To them were born several children, among them Warner, Charles, and Fielding.

Fourth Generation

John Lewis,³ called "Colonel," and "one of Her Majesty's Honourable Councillors,"* married, as already stated, **Elizabeth Warner**. To them was born, among other children—

Robert Lewis,⁴ born —; died 1757 (will recorded 1757); married, about 1694, **Jane Meriwether**, daughter of **Nicholas Meriwether**² and his wife, **Elizabeth Crawford**.

Fifth Generation

To **Colonel Robert Lewis**,⁴ of "Belvoir," Albemarle County, Virginia, and his wife, **Jane Meriwether**, was born, among other children—

Nicholas Lewis⁵ ("Captain"), born 1742; died —; married, 1760, **Mary Walker**, daughter of **Dr. Thomas Walker** and his wife, **Mildred Thornton**. He was

* Tombstone at "Warner Hall," Va., the family seat.

deputy from Albemarle County, September, 1775, for the District of Buckingham, which met to provide for the defence of the district. September 9th he was made captain of the Albemarle minute-men. He commanded a regiment in the successful expedition in 1776 against the Cherokee Indians, and aside from the qualities which made him a spirited leader of troops, was "endeared to all who knew him by his inflexible probity, courteous disposition, benevolent heart, and engaging modesty and manner." *

Sixth Generation

To **Nicholas Lewis**⁵ and his wife, **Mary Walker**, were born twelve children, among them—

1. **Thomas Walker Lewis**, born 1763; died June, 1807; married, 1788, **Elizabeth Meriwether**.

2. **Elizabeth Lewis**, born 1769; married, February 28, 1788, **William Douglas**.

3. **Margaret Lewis**, born 1785; married **Charles Lewis Thomas**. To them were born **Nicholas Lewis Thomas**, M.D.; **Robert Warner**; **John Isham**; **Mary Walker**, who married **Judge Clayton**, of Mississippi; **Frances E.**, who married **Dr. Charles Hunter Meriwether**; **Charles**, who was the father of **Mrs. Jane Jackson**, of Hudsonville, Marshall County, Mississippi. **Mary Walker Thomas**, mentioned above, who married **Judge Clayton**, was the mother of **Mary Lewis Clayton**, who married **William Hull**, of Mississippi.

4. **Nicholas Meriwether Lewis**,⁶ born August 13, 1767; died September 22, 1818. He married his cousin,

* **Thomas Jefferson**, in his sketch of **Meriwether Lewis**.

Mildred Hornsby, daughter of **Joseph Hornsby** and **Mildred Walker**.

A record of the remaining children of **Nicholas Lewis**⁵ and **Mary Walker** will be found in more voluminous histories.

To **Nicholas Meriwether Lewis**⁶ and his wife, **Mildred Hornsby**, were born two children: **Joseph Lewis**, who died in youth, and **Annah Hornsby Lewis**, who married **Hancock Taylor**.⁵ Their daughter was **Mary Louise Taylor**, who married **Archibald Magill Robinson**.

MERIWETHER

It is probable that **Nicholas Meriwether**,¹ the first of the name known in America, never crossed the ocean, but he was the possessor of large tracts of land in Virginia, which are said to have been given by the Crown in payment of a money loan. He died December 19, 1678. The home of this **Nicholas Meriwether** was in Wales. He had three sons who are known to have come to America. They were—

1. **Nicholas Meriwether**,² born October 26, 1647; died December, 1744. He married **Elizabeth Crawford**, daughter of **David Crawford**, Gentleman, of Assaquin, New Kent County, Virginia. **David Crawford** was a native of Scotland, and is said to have descended from **Sir Ronald Crawford**, grandfather of Sir William Wallace.*

2. Francis Meriwether, born —; died —; left no male heirs.

3. David Meriwether, born —; died —; left no male heirs.

It is claimed by some that another son, Thomas Meriwether, came to America.

* Works consulted: "The Meriwethers and their Connections," Miss Louisa H. Minor; "The Cabells and their Kin," by Alexander Brown; "The Meriwethers," Dr. Minor Meriwether.



MERIWETHER.

Nicholas Meriwether,² with his brothers, brought from Wales to Virginia a much larger amount of wealth than was usual with the colonists. Besides landed estates, they were rich in plate and slaves. They were men of strongly marked individuality, and were noted for their integrity, determination, and ingenuity.

Nicholas Meriwether² was vestryman of St. Peter's Church, New Kent County, and later of St. Paul's parish; was justice of the peace of New Kent many years, and member of the House of Burgesses, 1710-1714. He was sheriff of New Kent County, 1702.*

Third Generation

Nicholas Meriwether² married **Elizabeth Crawford**. To them were born nine children:

1. **Jane Meriwether**,³ born —; died —; married, about 1694, **Colonel Robert Lewis**, of "Belvoir," Albemarle County, Virginia.

2. **Thomas Meriwether**, born —; died —; married and had a son **Nicholas**.

3. **Nicholas Meriwether**,³ born July 4, 1699; baptized, August, 1699; married **Mildred Thornton**. They had one child, a daughter, **Mildred Meriwether**. The wife of this **Nicholas Meriwether**, **Mildred Thornton Meriwether**, married, in 1741, after the death of her first husband, **Dr. Thomas Walker**, of Castle Hill, Virginia.

4. **William Meriwether**.

5. **David Meriwether**, married **Anne Holmes**.

6. **Anne Meriwether**, married **Thomas Johnson**; was ancestress of **Chapman Johnson**.

* "Virginia Historical Magazine," 1st edition, 369.

7. Elizabeth Meriwether, married Thomas Bray.
8. Sarah Meriwether, married William Littlepage.
9. Mary Meriwether, married John Aylett.

Fourth Generation

To **Jane Meriwether**^s and her husband, **Colonel Robert Lewis**, of "Belvoir," were born eleven children:

1. John Lewis, born —; died —; married —.
2. **Nicholas Lewis**, born 1742; died —; married **Mary Walker**, daughter of **Dr. Thomas Walker** and his wife, **Mildred Thornton Meriwether**, of Castle Hill, Virginia.
3. William Lewis, born —; died —; married Lucy Meriwether.
4. Jane Lewis, born —; died —; married, first, Meriwether Lewis; second, John Lewis.
5. Mary Lewis, born —; died —; married Samuel Cobbs, of Georgia.
6. Mildred Lewis, born —; died —; married Major John Lewis.
7. Anne Lewis, born —; died —; married John Lewis.
8. Elizabeth Lewis, born —; died —; married — Barrett.
9. Charles Lewis, born —; died —; married Mary Lewis.
10. Sarah Lewis, born —; died —; married Walker Lewis, M.D.
11. Robert Lewis, born —; died —; married Miss Fauntleroy.

Fifth Generation

To **Nicholas Lewis** and his wife, **Mary Walker**, were born twelve children, among them **Nicholas Meriwether Lewis**, born 1767. He married his cousin, **Mildred Hornsby**. Their daughter, **Annah Hornsby Lewis**, married **Hancock Taylor**.

Among the children of **Annah Hornsby Lewis** and **Hancock Taylor** was **Mary Louise Taylor**, who married **Archibald Magill Robinson**, of Louisville, Kentucky.

WALKER

Captain Thomas Walker,¹* the first of his family in America, came from Staffordshire, England, about 1650.

He was member of the Colonial Assembly, from Gloucester County, in 1663, as captain; in 1666, as major.†

His son, **John Walker**,² of King and Queen County, Virginia, married **Rachel**, daughter of **Captain Richard Croshaw**, of York County. To them were born several children, among them—

1. Richard Croshaw Walker.

2. John Walker.

3. **Thomas Walker**,³ born —; died —; married, at St. Clemen's Church, King and Queen County, September 29, 1709, **Susanna** —. Her surname is thought to have been "**Peachy**." The name of her father is not known, but there is on record the will of a Samuel Peachy, of Richmond County, 1711, which names plate with arms.

This **Thomas Walker**³ was captain of militia 1707. He married **Susanna** —. To them were born several children. These births are found recorded in the old family Bible, now in the possession of Dr. Bernard H.

* "Genealogy of the Page Family," Richard Channing Moore Page, M.D.

† Henning, ii. 197 ; ii. 250.

Walker, of Stephenville, King and Queen County. It was printed 1589. The New Testament added 1602.* The record of the marriage of **Thomas Walker**³ and his wife, Susanna, is given, and then appear the following entries:

“My dafter, Mary Peachy Walker, was born y^e first oure of y^e thirtieth day of Janevary, 1710, babtised the day follow^g, y^e 31st.

John Walker, borne y^e 29th of April at five, 1711.

Thomas Walker borne Jan^y y^e 15th 1715.”

This Mary Peachy Walker, daughter of **Thomas Walker**³ and his wife, **Susanna**, married, May 13, 1732, Dr. George Gilmer, of Williamsburg. Their son, George Gilmer, married Elizabeth Lewis, daughter of Thomas Lewis and Jane Strother. Their daughter, Lucy Gilmer, married William Wirt.

John Walker, son of **Thomas Walker**³ and his wife, **Susanna**, married, November 9, 1735, Miss Baylor, of Essex County. To them were born three children: a son, Baylor, and two daughters, Susanna and Elizabeth. One of these daughters is thought to have been the wife of Rev. James Maury, who married, in 1773, a Miss — Walker. Peter Fontaine, uncle of Rev. James Maury, stated in a letter that the wife of the latter was “a Miss Walker, niece of **Dr. Thomas Walker**.”⁴ The latter had only one brother, John, who married Miss Baylor, so it would seem that this John must have been the father of the wife of Rev. James Maury.

* “Genealogy of the Page Family,” Richard Channing Moore Page, M.D.

Dr. Thomas Walker,⁴ son of **Captain Thomas Walker**³ and his wife, **Susanna**, was born January 15, 1715; died November 9, 1794. He married, in 1741, **Mildred Thornton**, daughter of **Colonel Francis Thornton**, of Caroline County, Virginia, and his wife, **Mary Taliaferro**. This **Mildred Thornton** had married, first, **Nicholas Meriwether**,³ and was a widow.

Dr. Thomas Walker⁴ is supposed to have received his education at William and Mary College. He was a physician, surveyor, planter, explorer, legislator, commissioner, and in many ways a very remarkable man. The explorations of **Dr. Walker** into the territory now within the limits of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee are chronicled in a manuscript journal, written by himself, and published some years since by William Cabell Rives.

It records occurrences which antedate by nearly twenty years the explorations of Daniel Boone, and bears testimony upon many interesting points. The Cumberland Gap and Cumberland River were named by **Dr. Walker** in honor of the Duke of Cumberland, who won at Culloden, April 16, 1746, the notable victory against the forces of the "Pretender."

A hatchet bearing the initials "T. W.," and mentioned in **Dr. Walker's** journal as being swept away by a flood, was found more than a century afterward and identified by its mark. It is now preserved, among other relics, in Louisville, Kentucky.

Among other entries of the journal are those that manifest **Dr. Walker's** reverence for the Sabbath. Upon that day there seems to have been neither work nor travel. Frequent mention is made of the abundance

of game. Speaking of camping upon Powell's Creek, which is said to flow into Green River, he says: "At the mouth of a creek that comes in on the east side is a lick, and I believe there were a hundred buffaloes at it." Upon his return home, July 13, 1750, he made this entry in his journal: "I got home about noon. We killed thirteen buffaloes, eight elks, fifty-three bears, twenty deer, four wild geese, about one hundred and fifty turkeys, besides small game. We might have killed three times as much meat if we had wanted it."

In 1765 **Dr. Walker** built the home "Castle Hill," which has become a well-known place to Virginians. The small panes of glass and the brass door-locks, which may still be seen in the venerable building, were brought from London, and the quaint old hall, which is still the centre of a graceful hospitality, has echoed to the violin of Jefferson and the step of Madison in the merry dance.

Here five men, either Presidents or Presidents to be, have been entertained as familiar friends or relatives, while many others, notable at home and abroad, have met here in charming companionship.

About 1755 **Dr. Walker** entered upon his public career. With the rank of "major" he that year accepted the appointment of commissary to the Virginia troops sent under General Braddock to capture Fort Duquesne.* In 1754 he was made adjutant of the Frontier Counties.†

He was sent upon government business to Pennsylvania, and here was entertained by one whom Mr. Rives

* Dinwiddie Papers, i. 424.

† *Ibid.*, i. 412.

tells us he mentioned as "the ingenious Dr. Benjamin Franklin."

Dr. Walker was member of the House of Burgesses from Albemarle County, 1768,* and was appointed, next in order to George Washington, one of the commissioners for arranging a treaty with the Ohio Indians.

He presided over the conferences which were held with the Indians by both the Virginia and Continental Commissioners, from the 12th of September to the 21st of October, 1775. Later he was a member of the Revolutionary Convention, and a member of the Committee of Public Safety of Virginia. In 1774 he was a member of the Council of State.†

At the age of twenty-six he married **Mildred Thornton**. She was only twenty years of age, but already a widow (of Nicholas Meriwether³). Her parents were **Colonel Francis Thornton**, of Snow Creek, Caroline County, Virginia, and his wife, **Mary Taliaferro**. Various historians have made erroneous statements regarding her, several asserting that she was the daughter of Mildred Washington, and granddaughter of **Augustine Warner**. This mistake arose from the fact that the daughter of Mildred Washington did marry a Francis Thornton, but he was a brother of **Mildred Thornton's** and not her father. The fact as stated, that she was the daughter of **Colonel Francis Thornton**, of Caroline County, and his wife, **Mary Taliaferro**, is given upon the authority of Dr. A. G. Grinnan, of

* "Virginia Historical Magazine," iii. 426.

† Dinwiddie Papers, i. 412.

Orange County, Virginia, who is well known for his researches among the official records of his State, and his contributions to the leading historical magazines of the country. The parentage of **Mildred Thornton** is a matter of importance, as many of the individuals mentioned in these pages are descended from her.

On the 19th of November, 1794, when almost eighty years of age, **Dr. Walker** closed his eventful career. His body lies in the family burying-ground at the old home, "Castle Hill." Here some of his descendants still live. His eldest son, John Walker, was aide-de-camp to Washington, and later was in the Senate. The youngest son, Francis Walker, also represented his State in Congress.

To **Dr. Thomas Walker**⁴ and his wife, **Mildred Thornton**, were born twelve children:

1. **Mary Walker**, born 1742; married, in 1760, **Nicholas Lewis**, son of Colonel **Robert Lewis**, of "Belvoir," and his wife, **Jane Meriwether**.

2. **John Walker**, born 1743; married Elizabeth Moore, about 1764.

3. **Susanna Walker**, born 1746; married Henry Fry, about 1764.

4. **Thomas Walker**, born 1748; married Margaret Hoops, of Pennsylvania, about 1773.

5. **Lucy Walker**, born 1751; married Dr. George Gilmer, 1771.

6. **Elizabeth Walker**, born 1753; married Rev. Matthew Maury, 1773.

7. **Mildred Walker**, born 1755; married **Joseph Hornsby**, of Williamsburg, Virginia, 1770.

8. Sarah Walker, born 1758; married Colonel Reuben Lindsay, 1778.

9. Martha Walker, born 1760; married George Divers, 1780.

10. Reuben Walker, born 1762; died 1765.

11. Francis Walker, born 1764; married Jane Byrd Nelson, 1798. Judith Page Walker, daughter of this marriage, married Hon. William C. Rives.

12. Peachy Walker, born 1767; married Joshua Fry, 1787. Joshua Fry was the son of Colonel John Fry and Sallie Adams, and grandson of Joshua Fry, Gentleman, who, it is said, graduated at Oxford and, after coming to America, was professor of Mathematics at William and Mary College. He was colonel of one of the Virginia regiments sent against Fort Duquesne. His wife was Mary, daughter of Dr. Paul Micou, and widow of — Hill.*

Among the descendants of Peachy Walker and Joshua Fry are the Bullit and Speed families of Louisville, Kentucky.

Mildred Walker, daughter of **Dr. Thomas Walker** and his wife, **Mildred Thornton**, married **Joseph Hornsby**. Their daughter, **Mildred Hornsby**, married her first cousin, **Nicholas Meriwether Lewis** (son of **Mary Walker** and **Nicholas Lewis**). The daughter of **Mildred Hornsby** and her husband, **Nicholas Meriwether Lewis**, **Annah Hornsby Lewis**, married **Hancock Taylor**. Their daughter was **Mary Louise Taylor**. The mother of **Mildred Thornton**, wife of **Dr.**

* Slaughter's "Memorial of Col. Joshua Fry."

Thomas Walker, and mother of his children, was the daughter of **Colonel Francis Thornton** and **Mary Taliaferro**.

The founder of the Taliaferro family is said, by Mr. Peyton Neale Clarke, to have come from Normandy with the Conqueror. Mr. Clarke also states that after the battle of Hastings, in which this individual was conspicuous for bravery, William exclaimed when they met, "Taliaferro!" that is, "You have achieved such things, or so much, by the iron or weapon of iron"—"Talia," "Ferro." Later, when it was ordered that surnames should be adopted by all, it is said that "Taliaferro" was taken by the family of the warrior who had won it on the battlefield of Hastings.*

Robert Taliaferro, Gentleman, settled in Gloucester County, Virginia, 1636. He married a daughter of Rev. Charles Grymes, of Middlesex. To them were born several children: John, Frances, Richard, Robert, and Charles. It is thought that Charles married Lucy Walker, of Urbanna, Middlesex County, but it is not known from which one of the four sons **Mary Taliaferro**, who married **Colonel Francis Thornton**, and was the mother of **Mildred Thornton**, who married **Dr. Thomas Walker**, descended. This **Mildred** was the mother of all the children of **Dr. Thomas Walker**. After her death he married her sister, but there were no children of this later marriage.

* "Old Families and Homes of King William," Peyton Neale Clarke.

MAURY

Of all the descendants of **Thomas Walker**, who came to America about 1650, not one attained greater eminence than Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, of the United States and Confederate States navies, and the author of "Physical Geography of the Sea and its Meteorology."

Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury was descended from Jean de la Fontaine, who with his eldest son and wife was martyred at their home in France during the religious persecutions. Jacques, younger son of Jean de la Fontaine, born 1550; died 1633. Rev. James Fontaine, descendant of this Jacques, married, February 8, 1686, Ann Elizabeth Boursiquot. To them were born three children:

1. Peter Fontaine.
2. John Fontaine.
3. Mary Anne Fontainé, born 1690; died 1755; married in Dublin, Ireland, 1716, Matthew Maury, a Huguenot. They came to Virginia, 1718, where Matthew Maury died in 1752. Among their children was—

Rev. James Maury, who married, in 1773, a Miss Walker. The Peter Fontaine mentioned above stated in a letter that she was a niece of **Dr. Thomas Walker**. As he had but one brother, John Walker, who married

Miss Baylor, of Essex, the Miss Walker who married Rev. James Maury must have been his daughter.

To Rev. James Maury, rector of Walker's Church, and his wife, — Walker, were born several children, among them—

1. Rev. Matthew Maury, also rector of Walker's Church, who married his cousin, Elizabeth Walker, daughter of **Dr. Thomas Walker** and his wife, **Mildred Thornton**.

2. Richard Maury, who married, 1790, Diana, daughter of Major John Minor, of Topping Castle, Virginia. Their children were John Minor Maury; Mary Walker Maury; Matilda Maury; Betsy Maury, who married — Holland; Richard Launcelot Maury; Matthew Fontaine Maury (Commodore), who married Anne Herndon, 1834; Catharine Maury, and Charles Maury.

3. Rev. Walker Maury, who was at William and Mary College, 1775–1777. He married Mary Grymes, who was born 1753.

4. Ann Maury.

5. Mary Maury.*

* Data partly derived from "Life of Matthew Fontaine Maury," by his daughter, Diana Fontaine Maury Corbin.

THORNTON

THE home of **William Thornton**¹ was "The Hills," Yorkshire, England. He settled in York County, Virginia, before 1646. Soon after this date he moved to Gloucester County, and established a home about four miles northwest of Gloucester Point, called "The Hills" to this day. Late in life he moved to Stafford County. The name "Thornton" appears in old works as an evolution from "Thorton," of Oxfordshire.

This **William Thornton**¹ had three sons of whom record has been kept:

1. **William Thornton**, born 1649; died 1727. He married three times, names of wives unknown.

2. **Francis Thornton**,² born 1651. He married **Alice Savage**, daughter of **Captain Anthony Savage**, justice in Gloucester County, 1660. After the death of **Alice Savage**, **Francis Thornton**² married the widow of John Harvey, of Stafford.

3. **Roland Thornton**.

Third Generation

To **Francis Thornton**² and his wife, **Alice Savage**, were born several children, among them—

Francis Thornton,³ born January 4, 1682. He is spoken of as **Colonel Francis Thornton**, of Snow Creek,



Caroline County. He married **Mary Taliaferro**. He was justice in Caroline County and burgess for Spottsylvania, 1723–1726.*

Fourth Generation

To **Colonel Francis Thornton**³ and his wife, **Mary Taliaferro**, were born several children, among them—

1. William Thornton, who established "Montpelier."
2. Alice Thornton, who married James Taylor,³ son of **James Taylor**² and his wife, **Martha Thompson**. This Alice Thornton was grandmother of James Taylor,⁵ who founded Newport, Kentucky.

3. — Thornton, a daughter, married — Slaughter.

4. Colonel John Thornton, of the French and Indian War. He was justice, 1742; sheriff, 1751; burgess, 1753; colonel Spottsylvania militia, 1756.† He married, 1741, Mildred Gregory, daughter of Mildred Washington and her husband, Roger Gregory. This Colonel John Thornton died 1777.

5. Colonel Francis Thornton, of "Fall Hill." He was burgess for Spottsylvania, 1744–1745, 1752, 1754; was colonel of militia, 1742.‡ He married, 1737, Frances Gregory. They had a son who after the Revolution married, at Mount Vernon, a niece of George Washington's. She had refused to marry him during the war, saying that his first duty was to his country.

6. Colonel Reuben Thornton, who lived in Caroline County, and died 1768. He married Elizabeth Gregory.

* "William and Mary Quarterly," iv. 157.

† *Ibid.*, iv. 161.

‡ *Ibid.*, iv. 158.

The three Gregory sisters who married the three Thornton brothers were daughters of Mildred Washington and her husband, Roger Gregory ; were granddaughters of Mildred Warner, and great-granddaughters of Colonel Augustine Warner.²

7. **Mildred Thornton**,⁴ born about 1721; married, first, Nicholas Meriwether³; after his death married, in 1741, **Dr. Thomas Walker**.

8. — Thornton, a daughter, who married — Woodford.

9. Elizabeth Thornton, married Thomas Meriwether, of Hanover County.

For full list of children of Mildred Thornton⁴ and her husband, Dr. Thomas Walker, see Walker sketch. Two of their grandchildren, **Mildred Hornsby** and **Nicholas Meriwether Lewis**, married, and were the grandparents of **Mary Louise Taylor Robinson**.



HORNSBY

Joseph Hornsby¹ lived in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk County, England. The men of his family were naval officers. Neither he nor his wife, **Hannah Linkley**, came to America.

Their son, **Joseph Hornsby**,² came when seventeen years of age, and settled at Williamsburg, Virginia, where he had an uncle living, Thomas Hornsby, a brother of his father.

This **Joseph Hornsby**² married, about 1770, **Mildred Walker**, a daughter of **Dr. Thomas Walker** and his wife, **Mildred Thornton**. To them were born five children:

1. Hannah, born March, 1771; married Thomas Allen.

2. **Mildred**,³ born February 20, 1774; married her cousin, **Nicholas Meriwether Lewis**, and died October 20, 1847.

3. Joseph, born March 28, 1777; married Cynthia Allen. To them were born ten children: Joseph W., John A., Anne M., Thomas W., Nicholas Lewis (Dr. Hornsby, of St. Louis), Mildred Thornton, Henry Hancock, Dandridge C., William F., and Robert I.

4. Thomas, born January, 1779; married Frances Henderson.

5. Sarah, born October 17, 1780; married John Allen.

Fourth Generation

To **Mildred Hornsby**³ and her husband, **Nicholas Meriwether Lewis**, were born two children: Joseph, who died in youth, and **Annah Hornsby Lewis**, who married **Hancock Taylor**. Their daughter, **Mary Louise Taylor**, married **Archibald Magill Robinson**.

Joseph Hornsby,² who came to America about 1735, was a man of considerable wealth, and is said to have lived in a style befitting his handsome income. His wife, **Mildred Walker**, must have sympathized with his ideas and ambitions, for it is said that tutors and masters, even for music and dancing, were brought from England to train their five children. Their home was noted for its lavish entertaining, and is said to have been fashioned after the old English models. After the death of his wife he moved to Shelby County, Kentucky, with his children. Here he died when sixty-seven years of age, leaving eight thousand acres of land and many slaves to his descendants.

His daughter, **Mildred Hornsby Lewis**, was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, and was among those who united to build Christ Church, now the Cathedral, of Louisville, Kentucky. Her ancestors were doubtless Church of England adherents. The tomb of Thomas Hornsby, her great-uncle, who came to Virginia, 1730, and is said to have left her father one hundred and ten thousand pounds sterling, is in the churchyard of old Bruton at Williamsburg.

Many of the old Virginia families brought with them from England silver plate, jewelry, book plates, seals,

and other personal belongings upon which were blazoned their coats of arms. The influences of this utilitarian age have not been strong enough to crush out the inherent love of their descendants for things of this kind, associated as they are with an earlier age which was characterized by qualities both picturesque and romantic.

Everywhere over the country to-day is felt the rebound from the excess of that democratic feeling which prevailed in the time of Jefferson, and the American is to be commended who, while he honors democratic institutions and the freedom of the individual, honors also the traditions of his forefathers.

Closely associated with the truth of history, as well as with its traditions and romance, is the "gentle science of heraldry." It had its birth in the early days of chivalry, and much of the poetry of all nations is only half intelligible without an understanding of the references made to the crests, badges, and mottoes of historic personages.

The term "arms" is derived from the fact that special devices were in early times displayed upon defensive armor; "coats of arms" is derived from the use of "*surcoat*," a garment worn over the armor, upon which similar devices were embroidered. In early times, when the face was concealed and the person clad in armor, it was by his insignia alone that a knight could be recognized. Upon public occasions his "arms" were proclaimed through a horn, and the term to "blazon arms," meaning to describe them, comes from the German word "*blazen*," to blow.

The insignia of a knight was usually adopted in commemoration of some notable deed of heroism or personal

prowess, by which the one who so distinguished himself was ever afterward known.

The earliest and most reliable records connected with the bearing of "arms" in England belong to the reign of Henry the Third. This record or "roll" was drawn up between 1243 and 1246.

There are certain heraldic symbols which have become famous as belonging to the most notable houses of Europe. It is interesting to discover some of them upon the quarterings or in the crests which are displayed in the "arms" contained in this volume. Why or how they are a part of these arms only one versed in heraldry could say.

The emblem used by Richard the Third was a white boar. Upon the Taylor "arms" may be seen four white boars' heads. The family tradition claims that in very early times the King with a gay company of courtiers was hunting in the royal forests. The ancestor of the Taylors, one of the knights in the chase, became separated from the party, and while alone met and vanquished a vicious boar. When he rejoined his companions and recounted his adventure, the King exclaimed, "Another boar's head shall be added to his 'arms'!"

Chaucer, describing a knight, sings,

" His sheeld was all of gold so reed
And ther-inne was a boars hed."

There is now in the possession of Frances Bell Evans, the great-great-great-great-granddaughter of **James Taylor**,¹ of Carlisle, England, a seal ring which bears the crest of the Taylor arms. It has descended through

all these generations to her, and with it a legend has been transmitted from father to son, from mother to daughter.

This legend evidently had its origin in the same event which is said to have added the fourth boar's head to the "arms," and relates that, when the chase was at its height, a wild boar, hard driven, turned upon the royal huntsman, whereat there sprang to his defence one of the attending knights, who, interposing, thrust the animal through with his lance. The king, in gratitude, told him to prefer any request whatsoever and that it would be granted.



From this time the "crest" and distinguishing mark of this knight and his descendants was the uplifted arm with lance in hand, accompanied by the motto, "*Consequitur quodcunque petit*," "He strikes what he aims at," or, "He gains what he seeks."

Among the animals mentioned as serving upon coats of arms in the roll of Edward the Second is the greyhound. This appears as the crest of the Strother arms.

The "sun in splendor" was the badge of Edward the Fourth. Shakespeare refers to this in the famous lines,

"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York."

This device will be seen upon the Meriwether arms, as also the lion, rampant, one of the most famous of royal symbols. The arms of the nobility are frequently distinguished by the ducal coronet. The Thornton arms

display the ducal coronet from which rises the lion's head.

The Neville crest, Earls of Warwick, was a bear chained to a ragged staff. The crest displayed upon the Hornsby arms is a demi-bear, the form and position identical with that of the bear used by the Nevilles.

If nothing more, these facts are curious and interesting, and if possession of "arms" be the result of noble service by some ancestor in the past to king, country, or principle, then surely the descendants of those who have so distinguished themselves should honor and cherish this evidence of such service.

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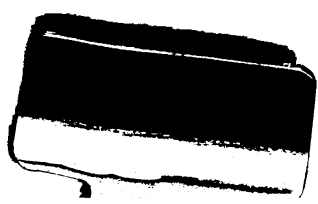
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